~~Osler 8~~

WG.7.

7656. ' Bibliotheca Osleriana. I. Introduction. The Collecting of a Library.'

MS. (3 drafts) of the unfinished Introduction to this catalogue. Followed by (i) fragmentary notes, some of which, headed ' The Doctor in the English Novel ', have been printed above under the respective entries in the Litteraria section ; and (ii) ' Burrowings of a Book-worm, by Egerton Yorrick Davis, Jr. I. Apologia ', unfinished, and used in part for ' The Library School in the College ', Libr. Assoc. Rec., Aberdeen, 1917, vol. 19, pp. 287–308 (reprint *318* in no. 3576).

7656

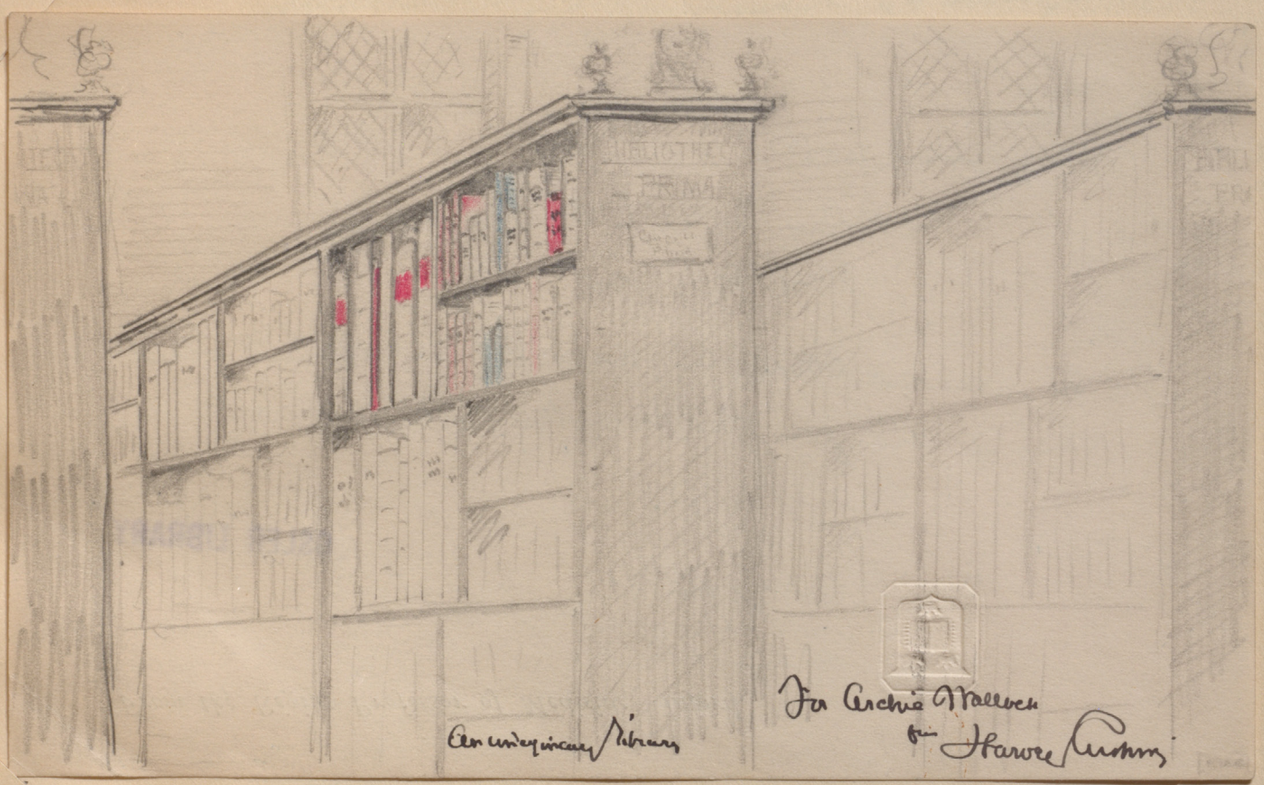
FROM
THE LIBRARY
OF
SIR WILLIAM OSLER, BART.
OXFORD

W.O. on his Vesalius collection (not printed
see folio 34.

Suppressed passage re Ann. Med. J., 1926-7
see leaf 44 & my note on 43 verso.

Cushing's obit. - see next leaf.

'Bibliotheca Osleriana, I, Introduction
The Collection of a Library' [leaves 1-21 in
Sir Wm. Osler's hand]



Imaginary shelving for the "BIBLIOTHECA PRIMA"
(see case-end) sketched by Cushing at Oxford
in 1920. Given to the O.L. by Archie Malloch in 1950.
It was photo'd, slightly enlarged, at Yale in 1952
for the Cushing collection.
Inserted here in 1953. W.W.F.

'Bibliotheca Osleriana, I, Introduction
The Collection of a Library' [leaves 1-21 in
Sir Wm. Osler's hand]

? Drawn &
given to me
at Oxf. Summer 1920?

Given by me to the Osler Library
May 1950. WWe

Ill returned this to me 20. V. 50 asking me to send
it again when [illegible]

please return to.
OSLER LIBRARY
1950.

Sent again 1951
and returned here 1952
after being photo'd

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

Imaginary shelving for the "BIBLIOTHECA PRIMA"
(see case-end) sketched by Cushing at Oxford
in 1920. Given to the O. L. by Archie Malloch in 1950.
It was photo'd, slightly enlarged, at Yale in 1952
for the Cushing collection.
Inserted here in 1953. W. W. F.

Bibliotheca Oslerania

I

Introduction.

The collection of a Library

A country parsons home in Canada in the sixties had rarely a literary atmosphere. My fathers library, of about 1500 volumes, was chiefly theological — the usual commentaries, Scott Henry & others with Bingham, Pearson, Hooker & the common run of English divines. There were a few old books, a Breeches Bible, , and an early Stow Chronicle. Having been at sea, he was fond of books of travel — Layard, of Nineveh, & of Livingstone, &c. Sunday reading was always a trial. Even now to see a person with a novel in Sunday gives a perfect shock — the remnant of early training! Hence borrow was a delight. As a missionary his books could not be kept but, Every one on Sunday and the Bible in Spain Gipsies in Spain and even Lavengro were not taboo. Here a little pride was taken in the books of my father's eldest brother, Edward, a Surgeon in Truro, Cornw whose life of Lord St Vincent, Church & King. & a volume of poems seemed to confer a literary flavour on the family; and at church what a pleasure to look up his name opposite certain well known hymns! Later to know that he had actually published a monograph & his had appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society was an additional source of pride.

At Weston, with the Warden & Founder of the Trinity College School the Rev. W. A. Johnson came the first opportunity to see scientific books — elementary manuals on geology, botany & microscopy. varied collection. After [illegible] work of the day came the long Evenings for browsing and the winter gave me a good first hand acquaintance with the original works of many of the great masters. After fifty years have passed the position in those rooms of certain of the special books are is fixed in my mind — Martins Eranda Annesleys Diseases of India, with the fine plates; the three volumes of Bright, the big folios of Dana, the monographs of Agassiz & Dr Bovell had a passion for the great physician naturalists, and it was difficult for him to give a lecture without a reference to John Hunter. The diet was too rich and varied for a young student and contributed possibly to the development of my

and the curses of Bishop Connellphus have often been involked on the son of Belial who took it;
D. P.

Introductory

The first book I bought was the Globe Shakespeare, and the second the 1862 Edition, Boston, of the Religio Medici, both of which were dear companions of my student days. ~~in Toronto, Montreal, London, Berlin and Vienna~~. The Shakespeare was stolen ~~in Montreal~~ the Browne, bought in 1867, is the father of my Osler collection. It has the book-plate of my boy, who claimed it for his life time at least.

over

9

The McGill Library, founded by Dr Holmes, then ~~a~~ had and many old books, and ~~has~~

Infusoria 26

Griffiths' Microgyphic dictionary, Ehrenberg's, Pritchard's Infusoria, Dalrymple's Animalcules, Ralfs on Desmids, Carpenter's Microscope, Beale's ~~book on~~ the Microscope, introduced me to a (Ralfs) (Carter's)

book-room world very different to Arnold & Anthon and Todhunter. Mr Johnson was a Cantabrigian White Owen

Since 21st has been remarked that, for a young man the privilege of browsing in a large & varied library is the best introduction to a General Education. My opportunity came in the winter of '69-70, when I was 2nd year student at the Toronto School of Medicine. Dr Bovell Having sent his family consulting the West Indies Dr Bovell took rooms in Spadina Ave, not far away from his daughter Mrs Barwick with whom he lived. He took a bed room for me, gave me a bed room in the house, and my duties were to help him to keep appointments — an impossible job! — and to cut sections & prepare specimens. Having catholic and extravagant tastes (As books) the rooms were filled with a choice & varied collection. After a review of the work of the day came the long evenings for browsing and the winter gave me a good first hand acquaintance with the original works of many of the great masters. After fifty years the position in those rooms & special books is fixed in my mind — Martins Eranda Annesleys Diseases of India, with the fine plates; the Memoirs & Illustrations of Bright; the big folios of Dana, the Monographs of Agassiz. Dr Bovell had a passion for the great physician naturalists, and it was difficult for him to give a lecture without a reference to John Hunter. The diet was too rich and varied for a young student, and I did contributed possibly to the development of my

of Selborne, and I knew the ways & works of nature. He was a good field botanist, ~~and had~~ a fradicat ~~knowledge of~~ palaeontologist an ardent & microscopist - he had a rare gift for imparting knowledge and inspiring enthusiasm

One of his books ~~remains~~ left: Beale's How to work with the Microscope [ ] in grateful memory of happy school days.

The year ~~after~~ at Trinity college, Toronto, ('67-68) convinced me that I was on the ~~wrong~~ right track. At Weston, I ~~knew~~ Dr Bovell of Toronto was a frequent visitor to his friend ~~Mr Johnson~~ the Warden, who had an enviable technique with the microscope. He would come out on Saturdays with materials for sections, or with small animals ~~for~~ to inject ~~with carmine & gelatine~~. ~~That I had reasons~~ To be interested was enough to enlist one's help, if only in cleaning up the staining with the carmine that was left on the study table. Arthur Johnson, the Warden's son, had already begun the study of medicine, and ~~became into the~~ habit of spending the Saturday helping Dr Bovell. - cutting sections, with Valentine's knife, grinding bones or teeth for microscopic slides, or ~~keeping~~ the aquaria stocked with pond-material likely to contain good specimens of algae, amoebae & C. ~~And I used~~ Slipping in the lab after noon ~~& go with him~~, Dr Bovell would often take me to his lectures at the Toronto school of medicine ~~that wonderful~~ In this congenial atmosphere ~~that~~ Euripides & Aeschylus, Livy & Horace, were dull, Comic sections & Trigonometry became an abomination & Pearson, & Brothers a delusion. In October, 1868, I began the study of medicine

and the curses of Bishop Ecclesiphus have often been involked on the son of Belial who took it;
D. P.

Introductory

The first book I bought was the Globe Shakespeare, and the second the 1862 Edition, Boston, of the Religio Medici, both of which were dear companions of my student days. ~~in Toronto, Montreal, London, Boston and Vienna~~. The Shakespeare was stolen ~~in transit~~ the Browne, bought in 1867, is the father of my Browne collection. It has the book-plate of my boy, who claimed it for his life time, at least.

over

The McGill Library, founded by Dr Holmes, then I began had a good many old books, and a

(really 3) 4 3

Sp Lintern's a illogical mind, but the experience was valuable and gave me an enduring interest in books. In such a decade of mental turmoil, as the 60's really devout students, of whom Dr Bovell was one, were sore let and hindered, and not to say little bewildered, in their attempts to reconcile Genesis & Geology. (over) The students reaped the benefit - for Dr Bovell was much more likely to lecture on what was in his mind than on the schedule, and a new monograph or a recent controversial pamphlet ~~on the natural selection~~ would occupy the allotted hour. One corner of the library was avoided. He had an extraordinary affection for mental & moral philosophy, and he had collected the works of Locke & Berkeley, Kant & Hegel, Spinoza & Descartes as well as these moderns were well represented. ~~On his shelves~~ The could not the impossibility of getting me to read any of these works of these men; but at Trinity, '67-'68, where I seemed only proper to attend his lectures on Natural Theology, he really did get us interested in Cousin & Jouffroy & the other French school. Riley Thirty years of association with Bovell & the Man! - the best the human mind has afforded was on these shelves, and all that one could desire in a teacher - a clear head & a loving heart. He made me realize the truth of these memorable words of the Asclepiadean spirit ~~in my text~~ addressed to Hippocrates with which he ~~with a Kiss~~ ~~in his hand~~ ~~he~~ ~~he~~ ~~he

It seems scarcely credible, but I heard a long and deep debate on Philip Henry Gosse's (of, to me, blessed memory) Omphalos an attempt to unite the Geological Knot - a dear old parson, Canon Read, Stoutz [illegible] maintained that the possibility of the truth of Gosse's view / that the strata & the fossils had been created by the Almighty to test our faith! / See Father & Son, which appeared anonymously and, in the reading of which, the mention of Plus & Bravo drew Omphalos - work revealed the identity, and alas! to my future regret - the identity of the personality of the father as P. # 9.

and the curses of Bishop Ernulphus have often been involked on the son of Belial who took it;
D. P.

Introductory

The first book I bought was the Globe Shakespeare, and the second the 1862 Edition, Boston, of the Religio Medici, both of which were very dear companions of my student days. ~~in Toronto Hospital. London Boston and Vienna~~. The Shakespeare was stolen ~~in Montreal~~ the Browne, bought in 1867, is the father of my Browne collection. It has the book-plate of my boy, who claimed it for his life time, at over least.

The McGill Library, founded by Dr Holmes, the first dean, had ~~good~~ many old books, and a fairly complete file of the English Journals, with a few French, as the Archives Générales de Medicine, but no recent German periodicals. A book and Journal club, started about 1876, lasted for a few years and helped with new books & foreign journals. Palmer Howard ~~Dary~~ was the only free buyer, & from him we could always get the French monographs & Journals. Complete sets of various Archiv: the Deutsches Archiv. f. Klin. Med, the Centralblatt f. d. Wissenschaften Med. the Wagner's Archiv, Virchow Schmidt's Archiv, were collected, and a good many valuable books on Medicine & Natural History. Canadian Journals in Science & Medicine were bought, and ~~I had kept~~ a nearly complete set in the College Library. All that remain in the present collection is the Canada Med. Journal vol 1 — ( ) which ~~I had~~ are kept for the sake of many early contributions. The Quebec medical Journal, 1827, the first published in Canada, ~~I never could find, and there~~ was not ~~any~~ in Montreal.

now to p. 10

read the Thesis was profuse in his praises, and the Faculty voted me a special prize of books, all which remain in the library 'for the sake of "Old Lang syne"[

Tait Mackenzie sent me to London an order for the books, for years, on Surg. & Anat. indeed from the foundation of the school, the Faculty ~~kept~~ I proceeded to ~~and dealt with~~ Sanger Hart Street Bloomsbury. The shop was an indescribable clutter of books, and the brothers took the weirdest & most dessicated specimens of humanity, for a drummed in years. They had a keen interest in the Faculty, and had remembered Howard, Wright & MacCallum when they were students in London in 1868-70. During the winter session I lived with Arthur Browne, a fellow student, afterwards

In it
~~There~~ is a touching association ~~has~~ only in this volume of my library is found the book-plate of my boy + his own design a Etching. He claimed it for his life time, + promising, that it should join the collection at his death.
With the Brownes is Varia - or Readings from Rare books by Priswell given me by my eldest brother. ~~It was~~ It is possible that the article in it upon the Religio ~~to~~ was my introduction to this work.

In 1870
My dear kind preceptor joined his family in the West Indies, and urged me to go to Montreal for better clinical opportunities ~~were~~ in my senior years. He sent word to Arthur Johnson + me to table a selection of books from his library, but ~~it~~ before we had an opportunity to do so. A few of his books, which he had lent me have been carefully kept-[.

] The Niemeyer, (English translation), Simon's Pathology + chambers Remedy this Dear Salter he read with pleasure

The long vacations were periods of profitable study, with a borrowed microscope and books from Mr Johnson & Dr Bovell. Lyells Principles of Geology, Darwin Voyage + the Origin were read, and in collecting Diatoms Desmids, Algae and fresh-water Polyzoa the available literature on these subjects was studied. My first

[Note p. 7)

the father

– McGill, who was a keen lover of English literature.
Introduction – Arnold and Taine

we used but few brought in the two
in Europe. The students' library at
Leeds was very good, and for the special
Physiological Laboratory, Professor
Anderson or Mr. (now Sir Edward) Schäfer
[illegible] works of reference. Lutton
duced me to the Library of the
Arthur Durham to the Library of the
surgical Society. Both in Berlin
as to hand it to buy both. One book
is interesting souvenir of this period
the man. Dr Sharpey, who had [illegible]re-
was much about the Laboratory, and often
dent in a friendly way to see the progress of
[illegible] was getting on
[illegible] was asked

[illegible] of Medicine
[illegible] the College
[illegible] from men
owed much
[illegible] Cambridge
[illegible] – teaching
[illegible] Faculty.
[illegible] At Lee-
[illegible] Tessier
[illegible] his copy
[illegible] rich, our
[illegible] ment
[illegible] saw it
[illegible] it

appearance in print was in connection with the
finding of dialytes &c in a frozen spring on the
road between Dundas and Hamilton and it is
amusing to see even at the very start of
began there with a tags of quotations from Horace, in
whose in three days I was a familiar friend
(Science Gossip)

The summer of 1871, spent at Montreal, brought
me into almost filial relations with Dr Palmer Howard,
whose library was at my disposal, Willis
Pathological Anatomy was my handbook, a
this post-mortems were worked out from its
pages. The old system prevailed of writing a
thesis for the degree – a most perfunctory &
evil habit – then, as carried out. but it served me
in good stead. Nine consisted of a report, with the speci-
mens, on fifty post-mortems. Dr Fraser, the
Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, who had
read the thesis was profuse in his praises, and
the Faculty voted me a special prize of books,
all [illegible] remain in the library for the sake of
"Old Lang syne" [illegible] lover,

Talbot with me to London an order
for the books, on S. & J. Mack, for years, indeed from the foundation of
the school, the Faculty dealt with
Hart street Bloomsbury. The shop
was an indescribable clutter of books, and the
brothers Mack the weirdest, most dessicated specimens
of humanity, for a drained in years. They had
a keen interest in the Faculty, and had remem-
bered Howard, Wright & MacCallum when they were
students in London in 1848–50. During the winter
session I lived with Arthur Browne, a fellow student, afterward

On it
~~There~~ is a touching association ~~has~~ only in this
volume of my library is found the book-plate of my
boy # his own design a etching. He claimed it for
his life time, # promising, that it should join the
collection at his death.
With the Brownes is Varia - or Readings from

Sanderson & Klein Hand Book for the Physiological
Laboratory became a standard. From October
to Jan. 1873 I worked in ~~Ludwig's~~ the chemical
for the Pathologisches Institut, Berlin and lived evenly
the patient soul of the good Salkowski
was ever kind in helping me to
a working knowledge through Lauder Brunton's
section on physiological chemistry

Professor of Obstetrics at McGill, who was a keen lover of English literature & to whom I owe my introduction to Arnold and Lamb

Many books were used but few bought in the two years spent in Europe. The students' library at University College was very good, and for the special work in the Physiological Laboratory, Professor Burdon-Sanderson or Mr. (now Sir Edward) Schäfer got the monographs & works of reference. Dr Allen Holden introduced me to the College of Surgeons Library, and Arthur Durham to the library of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. Both in Berlin & Vienna I was to hand at to buy books One book [illegible] is an interesting souvenir of this period and of a notable man. Dr Sharkey, who had lectured the previous year, was engaged in much about the laboratory, and often came to my desk in a friendly way to see the progress of work my blood studies. One evening he asked me to dinner; & met Kölliker, Allen Thomson, & Dr Huxley there. When saying good-bye he gave me the Davy Researches, with his autograph inscription.

[illegible] There were cobwebs in my pockets in Berlin & Vienna and only the most necessary text books were bought. In leaving Vienna I could not resist Billroth's Coccobacteria septica, an expensive quarto with beautiful plates — a curious production of Kochian attempt to associate bacteria with disease, & now of value as illustrating the futility of brain-work without technique

Returning to Canada in July 1874, and for I formed a part, waiting for — the Lectureship on the Institutes of Medicine, which necessitated an immediate course of predatory reading in preparation for the delivery of 100 lectures!

now back on p. 5 for page 9.

as soon as published. In Oct. 1875, I moved from Victoria Row to a house up Beaver Hall Hill to rooms with Mr Craigie, an Englishman, employed in the Custom House, but who had but one thought in life — Shakespeare. He had an excellent library and in which I very often spent a pleasant hour. He was a dear old man, much esteemed & [illegible] Shakespearean collection. The last time I was in the library I asked for the first edition of Schmidt, and was glad to see my book again after nearly forty years This is written that story, on a fly-leaf, as a warning to bibliomaniacs!

On it
~~There~~ is a touching
volume of my library i
boz # his own design a
his life time, # some
collection at his death
with the Browning

Sanderson & Klein
Laboratory became a standard in
to Jan. 1873 ~~recalled~~ in ~~Saltzmann's~~ the chemical laboratory
for the Pathologisches Institut, Berlin ~~and took charge~~
the patent and of the good Salkowski
was very kind in helping me to
a working through Zander Brunton &
sections on physiological chemistry

11.a

work of this period is ~~kept for~~ no.
~~There remains~~ I have a deep affection ~~when I~~ for
him I had a letter of introduction asking me to
~~superintend~~ ~~treat~~ ~~or bridle~~
~~I had taken an introduction~~
~~sanderson~~ but the clinical courses
~~& apt occasionally~~ ~~take away laboratory work~~

185

wishing to see it I ~~wrote~~ asked Judge Tessier
of Quebec, a ~~on the Editor~~, to send me his copy
which he did. This was in 1863, One day Jenwick, our
Professor of Surgery, who had an excellent personal
library, saw it on my table. I never saw it
again; ~~and~~ Judge Tessier did ~~never~~ Ever see it
again! He wrote ~~to~~ Philadelphia repeatedly,
at first politely, and then bitterly. ~~I have always felt~~ Though
~~to~~ participes criminis in this transaction
~~to~~ I acted do nothing with the dear old rascal.
Only please, to ease my soul, will my librarian,
should ~~when~~ opportunity offer, buy the Quebec Med. Journ
1827. and give it to ~~any~~ descendent of Dr Tessier
or present him to the Quebec Libraries. What-
became of the copy?! I have never been able to get one.
Except my student text books (
a few of Dr Bowell's books, and a few special treasures
as Virchows & Rokansky's abhandlungen, nothing remains
in this collection of my Montreal library. Four books in
General literature were bought. Connected with me is a
good story. ~~transac~~. On leaving Berlin Dec. 1873 while ordering
at Reimers Virchows archiv ~~to be sent to me~~
I saw on the desk the prospectus of Schmidt's
Shakespeares Lexicon, which I asked to be sent
as soon as published. In Oct. 1875, I moved
from ~~my rooms in the~~ Victoria Square up the Beaver Hall
hill to ~~the~~ No 1 with rooms, an Englishman, employed in the
Custom House, ~~who~~ who had lent me Knight's
life of Shakespeare. He had an excellent library
~~and~~ in which I very often spent a pleasant hour. with
~~He~~ was a dear old man, much esteemed ~~by~~
~~all who knew him~~
collection. ~~And~~ The last time I was in the library
I asked for the first edition of Schmidt's and
was glad to see my book again after nearly forty years
I made ~~use of~~ this story, which is written that
Bibliomaniacs!

On it
~~There~~ is a touching
volume of my library is
by & his own design a
his life time, & from
collection at his death
With the Brownes is

work of this period is kept for me.
There remains
to me a deep affection for
him. I had a letter of introduction addressed me by
Impregnable Brücke
Physiology. I had taken an introduction
but the clinical courses
possible & kept occasionally.
The Vorlesungen, I attended
first I left Vienna, was ordered, and
winter of 1874 anxiously awaited. To
the lectures on physiology, and one
Each week was a heavy task. Dr
Professor very kindly offered me
I struggled through until Xmas,
in until 2. am. With many of the

ing of Medicine
the college
ion from men
erved much
Cambridge an
- teaching his -
ical faculty.
d. of Me-
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ept for
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y my
lections. #
hours with -
ysicians, &

always ready & spend more than he could
afford on his hobby. One afternoon
before my lecture the postman left on the table a
parcel from Reimers - and to my delight &
surprise it was Schmidt's Concordance, which
had really been
published. forgotten. My first thought was
"how delighted happy I shall be to see it." I
looked at it hurriedly, but with much anticipatory
pleasure. Not just enough to clear!
Just then King who had
just come in, and was sitting by the fire, greeted
me in his cheery way with "What have you got?
'Something that will rejoice your heart' I
said' and departed the work in his hand. The
Book seemed to daze when
the old man, who had taken the
he saw
realization of a life long dream - a
complete concordance of Shakespeare, the had no
further interest for me and not a word did he say.
That was the last I never again saw
my Schmidt's Concordance!
Mortified he avoided me. I met him
Stopping him
Xmas day in
the class, my manner showed
Schmidt was forgotten & Schmidt. The work
went to
my old college with his Shakespeare
collection, and the last time I was in the library
I asked for the first edition of Schmidt, and
was glad to see my book again after nearly forty years
I made this is written
story, on a slip - leaf. - as a warning to
bibliomaniacs!

In it
~~Ther~~
vol
by #
his
call
Will

an association
With another book of this period is kept no.
Kept. for which there remains a deep affection
Vienna I had a letter of introduction from Brücke
attend his lectures in Physiology. I had taken an introduction
to him from Prof Saunders but the clinical courses
made it impossible to visit him. The Vorlesungen, I was advised
to appear before I left Vienna, was ordered, and
in the autumn of 1874 anxiously awaited. To
prepare four lectures on physiology, and one
on pathology each week was a heavy task. Dr
Stille, my predecessor very kindly offered me
his set, but I struggled through until Xmas,
working often until 2. am. with many of the
subjects I was painfully unfamiliar. To
my delight Brücke's Vorlesungen arrived in
the vacation. & studied the problem of
the lectures for the next term, it became
a simple business of translation!

including, I think, my [illegible] & Virchows archiv, of which
I know my colleague Welch had a set
To this period to this date with
which I had had a comparatively small
income quite sufficient for my needs, only the more
important books & journals could be bought. With a beggar
but [illegible] special ones I passed on to
to my friends in the libraries. My colleagues in the old
Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland
very soon found that I was really founder of both
than of anything else, and to help its library escape
from the dingy quarters in S. Paul street, first to their
bright home in Hamilton Place, where the present
handsome building was one of the great pleasures
of my life. in Baltimore. To have my name associ-
ated with the Hall of the Faculty as Oliver Wendell
Holmes is with the Boston Medical Library, as

ing of Medicine
the college
tion from men
owed much
Cambridge
- teaching
ical faculty.
d. If I re-
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regret I
drawn life
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Mitchell
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pr. of Penna.

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Wilk

David Hosack & with the Academy of Medicine in New York, & as Weir Mitchell's with the College of Physicians Phila is a tribute of affection from men [illegible] under me & whom I loved. We owned much

Leaving Montreal in 1884 my collection of Canadian pamphlets & medical journals, which was fairly complete - lacking however the Quebec Med Journal! - went to the McGill Medical Faculty, where they escaped the fire, and are still housed. If I remember aright, they were well bound, and the collection cost me not a little time and money. It was a useful gift which put me in touch with the scientific side of Canadian life & I Hope up my interest especially in geology, the study [illegible] had fascinated me at school. - See Type-written sheets 6-9

The five years in Philadelphia did not add to my library but were of great value in two directions. # For the first time I came into close relations with a big medical Library, the College of Physicians, & both such men as Dr Samuel Lewis, Dr Weir Mitchell Morris Hays & Dr F.P. Henry with whom I was associated on the to be library committee & was in daily and educative. The Lewis Library of the College is a worthy memorial to a true book lover. An ever present memory in my life has been this association with the College of Physicians, and it has been a pleasure to which I owe from time to time was able to give practical expression. The other direction was in general literature, an increase in my knowledge of by frequent hours spent in the library of the Rittenhouse club. Carlyle, Ruskin Voltaire, the Elizabethan poets, and many volumes of essays were read in that pleasant room overlooking the Square I Had The files of foreign journals were kept up, and I had begun to get together the more important works on were collected Helminthology, a subject on which I had lectured at Montreal, and a short stay in Leuckhart's laboratory Leipzig, in 1884, had still further stimulated my interest

In 1889, when called to the Johns Hopkins Baltimore, I gave several sets of Journals were given to the Library of the Univ. of Penna. including, I think, my file of Virchows archiv, of which I knew my colleague Welch had a set To this date With To this period great use I had had a comparatively small income, quite sufficient for my needs & only the more important books & Journals I cared to bought. With a beggar but - Sadly Neglected special ones I passed on to my friends in the libraries. My colleagues in the old Medical & chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland very soon found that I was really founder of both its Library & Museum of anything else, and to [illegible] its Library escaped from the dingy quarters in S. Paul street, to the bright home in Hamilton Place, where the present handsome building was one of the great pleasures of my life. in Baltimore. To have that my name is associated with the Hall of the Faculty as, # Oliver Wendell Holmes is with the Boston Medical Library, as

To be written pages 6 & 9

In it
~~There~~ is
volume of
boy & his
his life
collection
With the

David Hosack & with the Academy of Medicine in New York, & as Weir Mitchell's with the College of Physicians Phila is a tribute of affection from men who knew me & whom I loved. We owed much to Marcia Hoppe, the first whole-time librarian and to the devoted Dr Eugene Corbell, the historian of the Faculty. (over)

The libraries of the Johns Hopkins medical school grew rapidly, and were working collections of Journals & Monographs. The Surgeons library was so near that it did not seem worth while to spend much in old books. In 1902 (?) I think the library of the Baltimore Obstetrical Society was offered, and

Salary & increasing income I began to buy 1) the early books & pamphlets relating to the profession in America; 2) the original editions of the great writers in science & in medicine; and (3) books & general the works of authors in whom I was especially interested as Sir Thos Browne, Milton, Shelley, Keats & others. Catalogues, German, French & English appeared at the breakfast table, and were always in my bag for Railway reading. The Summer trips to England and the Continent, when I drew visits duration gave time for reading and my interest got deeper & began to grow & broaden with the history of medicine & in the lives of the great men of the profession. The association with Billings & Welch was a stimulus, and the Historical club of the Johns Hopkins Hospital awakened no little enthusiasm. In the class room more and more attention was paid to the historical side of questions, and (see meetings) after the difficulties of the week were discussed, we usually had before us the editions of some classic. Altogether the foundation was laid for a successful avocation - without, the addition of which no man should be called successful. (As President Gilman used to say) It was a pleasure to be able to buy freely all the English & foreign books, and with a subscription list of Journals more than forty - Journals the house now even one-fourth but - I only kept special ones & passed on the others to my friends in the libraries. My colleagues in the old Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland were soon formed that I was really founder of books than of anything else, and to see its library escape from the dingy quarters in St Paul street, to the bright home in Hamilton Place, a then to the present handsome building was one of the great pleasures of my life. in Baltimore. To have my name associated with the Hall of the Faculty as Oliver Wendell Holmes & with the Boston Medical Library, as

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The libraries of the Johns Hopkins medical school grew rapidly, and were working collections of Journals & Monographs. The Surgeons-Surgeons library was so near that it did not seem worth-while to spend much in old books. In 1902 (?) I heard the library of the Worcester Lyceum of Natural History was offered, and I bought it through Dr W. A. Mowbray & brought it for the school. It was interesting as the collection of a remarkable group who lived at Wr. in the last quarter of the 18th century. Priestley, Percival, Aitken & others. The library was kept for the school in a basement room that of the late Dr J. F. Payne. It was sold at Sotheby's _____ and fetched over £1000. Our kind friend Dr Mowbury authorized me to go as high as £3000. The bidding was rapidly carried to £3000 & I was knocked down at very great relief, I think, £3400. We could easily have had duplicates at £500 or raised the £600 money. There were many good items in the collection & I am glad for Dr Payne's memory that it has been kept together and is well housed in the Welcome

[illegible] I had done. I had given me to McGill, I took out in 1907 a copy, & showed it with pride to Dr Shepherd, the librarian - who took me into the show cases where a very much better & suitable, which I had presented by me some years before, & Dr Osler Going on to Boston I thought. This proved to be a very acceptable present to the Boston Library association (in which I had a personal interest - through Dr James Chadwick & Dr E. H. Bradford) when I gave the volume to Dr Farlow & I thought he looked a bit puzzled & amused. "Come up stairs" he said" & there in the case in the Holmes room, spread open at the splendid title page was the 15th & 3 editions, a

In No — is a catalogue and a list of interest about a collection given to this library. One Sunday morning in a catalogue received from George Johnston, Edinburgh, was a list of the theses of colonial students to 1820, most of them presentation copies to the Professors. The list, well written throughout, is arranged according to states, and contains the names of these most famous of the early american physicians such as Bard, Rush, Morgan, Shippen, Physick & others. On cable was sent at once, & the list which came in due time was presented to this faculty library by them in Edinburgh the next summer. Mr Johnston showed me a group of cables, all of which had come on the same day, but after mine — from the S.G.L., the B. Academy of Med. Lancs, the Col. Phys. Phila, the Academy of Med. Ky. & from Dr Hill. Pepper of Phila. The theses with the note did not belong to the set, but was given me by Dr Mitchell Bruce.

on a card beneath - 'The Gift of Dr Osler'. I took
a little look at her Guest, when the volume found
~~had~~ a resting place in ~~front of that~~ the Library of the Academy
of Medicine ~~Lodon~~ a copy.

Looking back over the years I spent in the United
States, 1884 - 1905, brought "troops of friends" to whose
affection is part of my life; they brought me too ~~an expan-~~
~~sion of~~ knowledge of the great and good men of the
past who, with much tribulation, ~~had~~ passed on
~~the~~ torch to our generation (over 2)

Oxford brought - two thumps - ~~into my life~~ -
2 th 11 +

Historical Museum. TO hand now the Library of
the School + Hospital united in a building
named after Dr Welch in Hunt is a fitting
acknowledgement of his devotion to the Library
~~on~~ its foundations.

On leaving Baltimore in 1905
I - Sets of Journals, monographs, + many works
in General Literature were distributed among
friends + the Libraries when I left Baltimore
in 1905 - ~~Both~~ A good beginning had been
made in an attempt to get the original
editions of the Great authors in Medicine. The
Sir Thomas Browne collection was nearly
complete, and for some years ~~I~~ while Dr
Harvey Cushing was in Montreal I had bought everything of Vesalius
that was offered. We had six copies one
evening of the Ed. prin. (1543) in sheets in
with the cask in basket the book is impossible to resist and I gave dis-
~~It was hard to resist buying a copy, and~~
tributed out copies to libraries
~~I have given away six to libraries~~. Forgetting
what I had done
~~that I had given one to McGill~~, I took out in
1907 a copy, to McGill and showed it with pride to
Dr Shepherd, the Librarian - who took me
out in the show cases where a very nice bella
& amiable, which I had given presented by me some years
before! Thinking it
~~as I was~~ Going on to Boston I thought
this would be a very acceptable present to
the Boston Library association (in which I had a
personal interest - through Dr James Chadwick
& Dr E. H. Bradham:) ~~when~~ I took the volume
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in due time was presented to the Faculty library
by Mr Johnston of Edinburgh the next summer.

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care before I left New York, when the volume arrived
had a receipt from the Library of the Academy
of Medicine

Looking back over the years I spent in the United
States, 1884 - 1905, brought "troops of friends" to me whose
affection is part of my life; they brought me too
[illegible] knowledge of the great and good men of the
past who, with much tribulation, have handed on
the torch to our generation (over)

Oxford brought two things - into my life -
leisure and opportunity. Not that more time necessarily means more work. My literary output from 1905 - 1915 is not to be compared with that between 1895 - 1905, but there are heavy arrears to make up in general & special reading, & this catalogue (still from completion) could never have been attempted without the added opportunity. The opportunity was great. I found myself as Curator of the Bodleian (ex-officio) & (reluctantly) a delegate of the Press, forced into the most bookish circles of the University. Very soon there was the feeling that a day had not been well spent if altogether away from Bodley. I envied the men who could be there all day every day. There are greater libraries, there are more convenient libraries, but for solid comfort and 'atmosphere' give me a seat in Duke Humfrey or a table at the Selden end!

turns up [illegible] once in ten. Of the first none works of
Paré, the S.G.L. has six Bib. Nat. —
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Bibliothèque de l'école de Medicine. only.
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Here may be explained the absence of the
ml Paré item no in B.P.

copy in the Lovelace Library. Vasteens, first paper (over)
Like Bodley I have bled my friends whenever possible
many of the Simpson pamphlets - & the interesting cor-
rected proof sheets of his last paper on anaesthetics came
from his nephew Sir Alexander. Leaker nephew, Sir
Richmond Godlee gave a big bundle of Lesters papers
Mostly from Dr William Hunter of New York and-

over.
(2) into sympathetic touch with another company,
those friends of the spirit, the great & good men
of the past who through ~~great~~ much tribulation
handed on the torch to our generation. It was
the height of my ambition, as a layman, to live up to the
ideals of Morgan & Rush & Hossack and
Gerrard, of Bartlett & Dalle. To to know
and to make known, to students, the lives & works of
these men was a labor of love. These works
were collected, and, what is more, read, and a
regret remains that ~~[illegible]~~ lack of time prevented
the ~~writing~~ completion of many projected bio-
bibliographical sketches ~~[illegible]~~

over (1) An association book of rare interest I is
connected with my departure from Baltimore.
My fellow-~~[illegible]~~ messmates in the ship of fools a parting
club gave me a dinner, and presented me
with Voltaire's Henriade bound by Padelerp & with
an autograph verse of V. to his physician da Silva

H

Seldom ~~took~~. In his Bodley autobiography (perhaps the best ever written, all the essentials and in 16 p.p.!) Bodley gives the four qualifications which encouraged him to set-up his claim at the library door of Oxford – leisure, knowledge, friends & purse-ability. His letters between shew how successful he was in laying the foundation of one of the great libraries of the world. And the blessing of the liberal soul has followed his endeavors. ~~Bodley has never been rich except in friends. The increment of the founders death was only~~, ~~today (1918) it is only~~. ~~The N.Y. Public library has an income of~~ On ~~the death of~~ Bodley ~~librarian is a big~~ (over)

Over Leaf Par. "Gradually as (p16) ... to "as a memorial to him" (p.17 top) in "Yadkoft" – correction

Though a wanderer, ~~and~~ ~~have~~ (away from Dumbreck for ~~40 years~~ more than half my life, the early associations have never been forgotten. ~~and~~ The formative years were there & ~~study~~ strong ties of head & heart. ~~The college took me~~ As a young, unlined man the college offered an opportunity to teach & to work, ~~and~~ but what is more the members of the faculty ~~took~~ adopted me, ~~to their~~ bore with vagaries & aggressiveness, and often gave practical & ~~possession~~ sympathy with ~~&~~ schemes which were crude & of doubtful utility. That they believed in me helped to a belief in myself, ~~which is an important asset~~ an essential for a young man, ~~& better~~ ~~acquired than natural~~ but by nurture than nature congenital. Alma mater ~~does~~ counts for much, and as a graduate of McGill ~~I am~~ proud of her record. ~~Had~~ I not seen the day of small things – ~~& graduates~~ did I not in the days of ~~from~~ the Côté St School. (over) Then there is the natural feeling of loyalty to the county ~~of~~ ~~my~~ birth & breeding. There were the considerations which gradually led to a plan for

Gradually cls, which university les were inte- -can- cards formerly, neral rolls brani ordinary hem Hosp. rmuden, or the American its kind, ~~not~~ the as for portant cases ~~to~~ again of ble he ed- tis, 1626, the Ola to none ~~xx~~ works of the first ~~xx~~ has six Bibliothèque Nat, ~~has only~~ not all nor ~~has~~ the Bibliothèque de l'ecole de Medicine ~~only~~. They ~~do not exist~~ – ~~they were~~ in the vernacular ~~&~~ popular with students ~~they were~~ Thimbed out of existence. ~~Here~~ may be explained the absence of the important Paré item no in B.P.

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copy in the Lovelys Library. Vesalius first paper (over) Like Bodley I have bled my friends whenever possible many of the Osmopera pamphlets – & the interesting cor- ~~re~~ ected proof sheets of his last paper on anaesthesia came from his nephew Sir Alexander. ~~Leslies~~ His nephew, Sir Richmond Gotlee gave a big bundle of Leslies papers Mortimer ~~Sir~~ Sir William Mortin of New York sent

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Dr Fuller quaint pharmacology I may say

his fathers original pamphlets

The formation of a library for my old school, with Bodley's guide before me, it seemed possible gradually to get together a modest collection of books which were not in either the general library of the University or the special library of the Faculty, as his tastes were all in the direction of literature, my own quite content with this arrangement. Circumstances, justified the spending of a few thousands dollars a year. A library should grow endogenously, & not be designed as an adjunct to a general one. A constant process of weeding, & the books likely to be in the Radcliffe or the Holmes library of Medicine. Except for special reasons the ordinary text-books monographs & journals have not been kept. Vol 1. of the Lancet is here for the sake of the founder, Wakeley; Vol. 1 of the Guys Hospital Reports, for the sake of the men who founded it; Vol. 1 of the American Journal of Dentistry, as the first publication of its kind, and there are others instances. The primary object always was to get, as far as possible, all the original editions of the important works in science & in medicine. In some cases easy in others, & very difficult, in others again it is impossible. Within a few years any one could collect a complete collection of the original editions of Vesal - wants the Tabulae sex. The de Motu Cordis, 1628, of Harvey turns up every few years, the Epistola to Riolan not once in ten. Of the first works of Ambroise Paré, the S.G.K. has six, the B.M. — Bodley none, even the Bibliotheque Nat. has only a few, not all now in the Bibliotheque de l'ecole de Medicine. They do not exist - were popular with students & were thumbed out of existence. Here may be complained the absence of the important Paré item no in B.P.

Like Bodley I have bled my friends whenever possible many of the Simpson pamphlets - a the interesting collected bound sheets of his last paper on ancestresses came from his nephew Sir Alexander, Lister nephew, Sir Richmond Godlee gave a big bundle of Lesters papers Mortons son Sir William Morton of New York sent

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In 1917 in a catalogue of Gorny of Paris appeared the Anatomie Universelle 15-61. A hurried consultation with Malgaigne (no) confirmed my assumption as to its rarity - only two copies known, one in the St Geneviève (uncut respect) and one in private hands. A telegram brought the handsomely bound copy for within 4 & hours, & for the very reasonable sum of 250 francs. It does not appear to be in any of the large libraries & neither the Bibliothèque Nationale nor the Bibliothèque of the École de Medicine has a copy. Under these circumstances it seemed only right to send the volume to the Paris Faculty. Since writing this I see there is a copy in the Hunterian Library, Glasgow.

The Editiones principes of the classics, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Theophrastus are easily got - time & money are the essentials. For the very early printed works the search may be longer & more difficult: the ed. prin. of Avicenna is not here, nor of Rhazes. The Averroes, 1482, which seems excessively rare, is due to the withdrawal of the B.M. bid at the Drury sale. (I never thought it right to bid against either the B.M. or (of course) the Bodley) Many contributions of the first importance are buried in journals or Transactions difficult to get unless the whole set is purchased. There was a long wait for no of the Linnean Society's Journal with Darwin & Wallace's original papers, which set the mind of man whirling. The then President of the Society (Prof. Bentham) posted me a copy in the Society's Library. Pasteur's first paper (one) like Bodley I have bled my friends whenever possible many of the Simpson pamphlets - & the interesting corrected proof sheets of his last paper on ancesthesia came from his nephew Sir Alexander, Hughes nephew, Sir Richmond Gordon gave a big bundle of Lister's papers Morton's son Dr William Morton of New York sent

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(See below, leaf 36 a)

his father's original handwriting

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a letter from Sir [illegible]
omitted in the last catalogue was really owed ...
forgot to mention in the telegram that the Ibn Sina
ms was in arabic, not Persian" Bks were sent
for this or their items, and [illegible] for £ 4. 10. no
203 came to me. "an arabic ms. a Philosophical
& medical work by Abu ali Sina, i.e. [illegible] Avicina
(sic) on paper. XVI.th century. from Bukhara" Mey
visions were of the chapters or the Incharat. a nice th
little ms. came; but it was not even by avicenna! Here
is Professor Margoliouth's note "Super-commentary on
same Commentary on the treatise Shamsiyyah by
Najm al-din 'Umar b. 'Ali Qazwini, pupil of Nasir
al-din Tusi. ob 1294" a popular arabic treatise on
logic which this was a 16th or 17th century copy. Of course
it was returned with objections, at which Sir Montague
Barlow, the head of the firm expressed his amusement.

?) I have never been able to get: Comptes Rendus
acad. de Sciences. Lille-18.
(Fichelaw, Ref 36 a)

even a really great sale may attract very little attention
The seventh portion of the Huth Library, 40 odd days sale
at Sotheby's July 1st. 1918 began in an empty room with eight
dealers about the table & myself the only visitor. During the
first hour there were never more than about a dozen persons
present - & it was interesting to see Francis Edwards get his
(yet the prices were very high)
due - possibly a bit more. So thirty items fetched between more
than £450. The question is one of supply & demand. Original
editions of 16th & 17th English works are rare, and the number
of collectors who want them is increasing. Even the early medical
works have an added typographical value. Apart from
the method of cure of Galen, which is the first appearance of
the great Persian in English, the value of the Questionary
of Surgery 1542 of Euyds 1542

As a rule Sotheby catalogues have the accuracy one may
expect from a firm of such long experience & conservative
practice. Occasionally there are vexatious slips. On Monday
June 3rd 1918 were sold a set of early Arabic and Persian
manuscripts, among which were four or five of
Avicenna. & one No 169 described as the "Kanoon of
abu-ali Sina. The great medical code of Avicenna
the Eastern Physician & Philosopher, a Persian Ms on
paper, in red rules; probably the oldest copy in existence,
stamped leather binding: from the Amir Library, Bukh-
hara". Here was something worth nothing a few pounds!
And a Persian Ms of the Kanoon! We had not such
in Bodley where all are Arabic, the language in which
he wrote. I sent a little suspicion was aroused by a
lot sold a few years ago. so I telegraphed Sir Edward
Ross the well known Persian scholar, and head of the
Oriental School to give me his opinion. He was just
in time and wired "Number one sixty nine valueless
Eighteenth century copy of abridgement of Kanoon"
A word was sent at once to Sotheby who replied that
the sale would be in an hours time & there was no time
to check the matter, & added "The catalogue was com-
piled by an acknowledged Eastern expert" Then came
a letter from Sir Denison "Hardly a single
author in the last catalogue was really cared ....."
forgot to mention in the telegram that the Ibn Sina
Ms was in arabic, not Persian" Bids were sent
for two or three items, and for £ 4. 10. no
203 came to me. "an arabic ms. a Philosophical
& medical work by abu ali Sina, i.e. Avicina
(sic) on paper. XVI.th century. from Bukhara" Hey
visions were of the Chapter on the Jechasat. a nice bit
of little ms. came; but it was not even by Avicenna! Here
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Najm al-din 'Umar b. 'Ali Qazwini, pupil of Nasir
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logic probably there was a 16th or 17th century copy. Of course
it was returned with adjectives, at which Sir Montague
Barlow, the kind old man expressed his amusement.

Italy. Amerbuggen.

A few good items have come from Italian sales particularly Rossi of Rome. The NO , that remarkable one called
d Redi

Even a really great sale may attract very little attention
The seventh portion of the Huth Library, 440 lots days sale
at Sotheby's July 1st 1918 began in an empty room with eight
dealers about the table & myself the only visitor. During the
first hour there were never more than about a dozen persons
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due – possibly a bit more. As thirty items fetched between nine
hundred & £450. The question is one of supply & demand. Original
editions of 16th & 17th English works are rare, and the number
of collectors who want them is increasing. Even the early medical
works have an added typographical value. Apart from
the method of cure of Galen, which is the first appearance of
the great Pergamite in English, the value of the Questionary
of Surgery 1542 of Guydo 1542

bid. was kept with him & the Mss, secured at £[illegible],
is now one of the special treasures of the College Library.
One gets into difficulties sometimes. Once I bid against
myself and made a record price for a recent work. At
the Bywater sale, Hodgsons to whom
Sotheby. Revising the list my secretary was told to increase
the bid on the Kühns Grassi Classics, a beautiful set bound
in Morocco, and to tell Quaritch not to lose it. The figure
sent to Sotheby's is forgotten; but the bidding was lively and
the set was finally secured for £39! I was
glad it for the sake of Ingram Bywater, who once wrote to
me that the set was "my first paper cent, as fresh as when it came from the press"
at sale at Sotheby's was always interesting. may be impressed
after van Antwerp's date were noted down That same
evening. Then (1) the account of the sale.
2) The 5th part of Huth
3. Errors in catalogue.

'The Collecting of a Library'

[leaves 23-36, typewritten, pp. 7 and 8 (original typed and bracketed nos) are missing but form pp. 10 and 11 (leaves 47 and 48) in the next typed draft. Pp. 14, 15 and 16 (orig. numbering) are missing, and are not to be found in the next typed draft. Pp. 17 and 18 (leaves 35 & 36) are not copied in, or used for, the next typed draft but part of p. 17 is on leaf 15 of MS. draft. Passages marked by a wavy brown blue pencil line in the margin are not

21

In the (orig run) every notable book over reaches Sotheby's for 175 guineas the book auction mart of London. From these sales the Catalogues which were always carefully read, many valuable books of the collection have been secured. These Catalogues are good literature, and good reading. Many important ones will pass before in the bibliographical section. A bid may be sent direct to the auctioneers or to a dealer, preferably the latter, particularly if it is a much desired item. The Saturday for Monday sale a Catalogue I saw that the MS of Rab and his Friends, with a MS note by J. Hill Brown, was to be sold on the following Monday. As the author was a great Edinburgh physician & literary man, & as a former President of the Edinburgh College of Physicians I felt that the original of such a literary gem should be in the college Library. I sent accordingly a bid of £50 was sent at once to Sotheby's, and I wired my good friend George Gibson that I was bidding to that sum, which he objected to collect from the fellows of the college and if successful I would subscribe £5. On Sunday evening I bethought myself that a bid through Quaritch would be more hopefull. I cancelled the Sotheby bid by telegram and told the early train on Monday morning to town. To young Quaritch, who then had the business, said he thought the MS. would fetch more than the sum he mentioned & that he had marked on his list to go to £100. The bid was kept with him & the MS secured at £45; is now one of the special treasures of the College Library. One gets into difficulties sometimes. Once I bid against myself and made a record price for a great work. At the Bygrave sale, Hodgson's to whom many bids were sent direct & Sotheby's. Revising the list my secretary was told to increase the bid on the Kilkerran Grace Malcolm Graeci, a beautiful set bound in Morocco and to tell Quaritch not to lose it. The figure sent to Hodgson was forgotten: but the bidding was lively and the set was finally knocked up to the record price of £39! I was glad I bought it for the sake of Bygrave Bygrave, who once wrote beautiful letters, was in failing health. The set was on fine paper and as fresh as when it came from the binder's hands. A sale at Sotheby's was always interesting, many well known collectors were present and often some [illegible] of the van Antwerp date. Then (1) the account of the sale.

2) The 5th part of Hull's

3. Errors in catalogue.

1567. 5.

VI

The books have come from auction sales, catalogues of the dealers and personal visits to second-hand book shops, and details of my reference may be of interest.

(a) auction sales.

For the story of English book-auctions see Nos .

for the French , German , Italian. -

American. Dutch

Sotheby, ~~Hodgson~~ see No) Hodgson ( ) ~~and~~

Puttick & Simpson ( ) and Christie are the chief English book auctioneers. In country places ~~any~~ good libraries are often sold with the general effects, and at time the small lots good bargains may be ~~had~~ had too. The original, 1597, Gerarde's Herbal which fetches £10-16 was picked up near Wallingford for £2.10.0

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THE COLLECTING OF A LIBRARY

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The Collecting of a Library.

Books were not a special feature of my home. There was a good working theological library ~~made up~~ of the Fathers, of Anglican divines, and of devotional, evangelical literature. My father was fond of books of travel and exploration, and we found endless delight during long Sundays in the works of Leyard and Rawlinson, and more particularly, George Borrow. There were a few fine old tomes - a "Breeches' Bible" and Stowe's Survey of London.

My infection occurred during the winter of 1869 - 70, in the consulting rooms of my preceptor, Dr. Bovell, Brock Street, Toronto. I had a bedroom in the same house and used one of his rooms in the eveings as a study. Books were everywhere - walls, tables, chairs, floor - so that it was not easy to find a place to sit, and impossible in either room to go from one spot to another in a straight line. They were curiously segregated, like animals, after their kind - here a great pile of theological works, there, huge monographs, like Dana on Zoophytes, geological reports, and atlases, while the tables were laden with books on microscopy - Griffiths, Ehrenberg, Smith's Diatoms, Thwaite's Desmids, etc. The bulk of the books were medical and of the 19th century, with journals and transactions, all in hopeless confusion. At intervals, his daughter, Mrs. Barwick, Arthur Jukes Johnson, an old servant, and myself would spend ~~the~~ an afternoon sorting and shelving, but within three or four month, or even less, everything was chaos again. The greater part of the day and all of the evening I had the rooms to myself. Dr. Bovell had to be chased into practice. People would have him, but it took time and trouble, and his rooms were the last place he was likely to be found. For a lad of nineteen just escaped from the semi-theological courses of Trinity College, and

keenly interested in science, here was browsing of the very best quality. Many of the books are still photographed on my mind - a corner with big atlases, Cruveilhier, Bright, Carswell, and Baillie, and the great book on Diseases of India by Annesley. Many an evening have I pored over the beautiful illustrations and the mental pictures are still fresh and bright. I remember, too, the awe and reverence inspired by the man who could write such wonderful books. Canada was a far-away country in those days, and I used to wonder if I should ever be so fortunate as to see any of these great men.

Before the winter was over, many works on many subjects had been skimmed, to the hurt of regular studies, but it was in the long evenings in the cold room, before a grate fire, often with a blanket about my legs and another about my shoulders, a student's lamp at my side, that the infection reached my bone marrow.

My good preceptor and I parted in the spring of 1870 - he to the West Indies, to a life of sacrifice among the coloured people, I to a summer of desultory work with the microscope at home, and in the autumn to Montreal (McGill). We never met again. I owe to him a love of books, and more - the two and a half to three years of his tutelage put the Æsculapian spirit into my soul, and made me realize those memorable words in the Hippocratic oath, "I will honour as my father the man who teaches me the art."

Dr. Bovell's books were sold while I was in England in '73. A few find their places in this collection - Beale's How to Work with a Microscope ( ); Owen's Comparative Anatomy ( ), Chambers' Renewal of Life, ( ), Niemeyer's Practice of Medecine( )

Jane Ranlet
D.7.10.

Apart from textbooks, the first books I bought as a student were the Globe Shakespeare and the Boston (1862) edition of the Religio Medici. The curses of

Bishop Ernulphus have often been called down upon the son of Belial who in 1876 stole the former; ~~while~~ the latter is the most precious item in my collection of the works of Sir Thomas Browne.

For years to come, my book diet was of the freshest - English, French, and German journals, books, and monographs. There was neither the time nor the money for old books. The bibliographical atmosphere at McGill was good. Even in the old Cote' Street School, the library was the room. The founders of the faculty were scholarly men, particularly Dr. Holmes, to whose energies the library owes its origin.

My first academic success was a prize in books. The summer of 1871 I remained in Montreal to work at the General Hospital and wrote my graduation thesis on a series of post-mortems. At the old-fashioned ~~of the~~ 'Defence of Thesis', the table in front of the Faculty was covered with preparations sent in to illustrate my thesis. These had ~~evidently~~ made so strong an impression that ~~and~~ a special prize in books was voted, for which I had an order on the faculty book-sellers, S. and J. Nock. The session of 72 - 73 was spent at University College, London, where I was too busy with histological and physiological work to think much of books, but I lived with the much beloved Arthur Browne, afterwards professor of obstetrics at McGill, who was a keen lover of English literature, and to him I owe an introduction to Charles Lamb and to Coleridge.

From S. and J. Nock, Bedford Bloomsbury, I got all the books for my thesis prize - Billroth's Surgical Pathology, Rindfleisch's Pathology, Stricker's Histology, Hand-book for the Physiological Laboratory, D.7.18 B.6.24

From the days of Dr. Holmes, S. and J. Nock had been the faculty booksellers, and

they welcomed me most warmly as coming from Dr. William Wright, our librarian. It was a typical old second-hand book shop, crowded to the ceiling, and the brothers were both aged, and rapidly becoming decrepit, but very keen and intensely interested in hearing about Canada and the Library. They lived above the shop, and I, went in and had a cup of tea with them, and saw them not infrequently afterwards.

The winter of '73 - '74 was spent at Berlin and Vienna, where cobwebs in my pockets prevented the purchase of anything except the most necessary German text-books.

August 1874, found me back in Montreal, having received the appointment as lecturer on the Institute of Medecine. This collection goes to McGill as a direct result of the confidence which the faculty put in me, a young untried man. There was another feature in the case as it had been the custom to give the important chairs as they fell vacant to the younger men who had been working about the hospital, and Dr. Ross or Dr. Roddick might very well have expected promotion. The appointment was a godsend to me. I received during the session in fees, and was fortunate enough to be appointed physician to the small-pox hospital, at $250 a month. By the spring I was rich and able to invest in the much needed microscopes and appartus. The winter was full of hard experiences. To give more than a hundred lectures - four or five a week - was a great trial, and by Christmas my energies were low. No. in the catalogue saved my life. In Vienna I had attended the physiology lectures of Brücke and on leaving in the spring I had ordered his Vorlesungen über der Physiologie. At Christmas, to my delight, the book came and for the balance of the course, the improvement in the quality of the lectures was extraordinary. My gratitude to the Brücke is still fresh.

In the new building in the college grounds to which the faculty had moved in 1872, the library was a fine large room with about three or four thousand volumes - an excellent working collection with some fine old tomes dating from Dr. Holmes' day. An interesting bibliographical incident happened in ~~the autumn of~~ 1875. I had movedfrom Radegond: Square ~~up the~~ to Beaver Hall Hill, to rooms with Mr. King, an Englishman in the Custom House, a devoted Shakespearian scholar. He had a very good library, chiefly on subjects relating to his hobby, and it was a great pleasure to spend an occasional hour ~~with him~~ over his books. Before leaving Berlin, ~~I called~~ at Riemer's to give an order for Vircow's Archiv, ~~and~~ I saw an advertisement of Schmidt's Shakespeare Lexicon which I also ordered. One day late in December on returning from the college, I found on my desk the parcel from Riemer, and was delighted to see that it was the Shakespeare Lexiconn. I only just looked over the volumes, read part of the introduction, and was so excited and interested that I rushed upstairs to Mr. King. One of the regrets of his life was his inability to read German. When he saw that the volumes were in English and the introduction in English, and when he grasped the character of the work - that it was really a lexicon containing every known word in ~~the works of~~ Shakespeare, he had no further use for me. I never saw the volumes again. For many months, he avoided me, but on the stairs one day ~~Once~~ he had an attack of vertigo ~~- It went~~ I was called to see him, ~~but~~ the Shakespeare Lexicon was ~~not~~ never mentioned again! Mr. King's library was bought for McGill ~~in 1913~~. In 1913 ~~At~~ calling at the library I thought it would be nice to see how my Shakespeare Lexicon looked after all these years, ~~and~~ the story which I wrote on the fly-leaf adds no doubt to its value.

My spare cash went largely for German books and journals. I depended upon Dr. Howard who kept a well-stocked library (7 the) for French ~~ones~~. For some years

we had a journal club ~~of which I was the secretary~~ and ~~treasurer, but it~~ proved a financial failure, and I ~~am~~ afraid when I left Montreal there were debts which were never paid. ~~I made~~ One good collection ~~in~~ made during the ten years of all the Canadian scientific and medical journals ~~which~~ taught me a good deal of local history, and brought me into touch with the biographies of the pioneers of the country. On leaving I gave ~~the collection~~ it to the ~~faculty~~ library, and the majority of the books were saved from the ~~fire~~ in. ~~Another~~ a scandalous bibliographical incident occurred in connection with this collection. The first medical journal published in Canada was in 1827, the Quebec Medical Journal, edited by Dr. Tessier, a copy of which I had never been able to get. ~~I borrowed~~ borrowed the volume from Judge Tessier of Quebec. In an evil moment, my colleague, Dr. Fenwick, ~~saw~~ was shown it. He, too ~~had a very good~~ for a collection of Canadian Medical journals ~~but, like myself, he~~ had been unable to get a copy. The dear bad old man appropriated ~~it~~ the volume and I never could get it nor could I induce him to return it to Quebec. He always put me off, saying that he wished to make an abstract of the papers. Shortly afterwards I left Montreal, but the letters I received from the Tessier family did not make very pleasant reading. Where is that volume now?

The five years spent in Philadelphia, 1884 - 1889, were fruitful in two directions. For the first time I had the opportunity of association with, and working in, a first class medical library. The College of Physicians, founded in 1787, had for one of its special objects the ~~foundation~~ establishment of a library. In the discourse delivered February 6, 1787, by Benjamin Rush on the objects of the institution he states that "the library has already been established, and now consists of a number of valuable books". In 188 I joined the library committee of the college, and had as my colleagues

(see letter attached for date etc)

and some of the special treasures asdJones,( ), Morgan,( ), Cary,( ) were picked up in Philadelphia. On leaving in the spring of 1889, nearly 1000 volumes, chiefly journals, which I knew were in Baltimore, were distributed to various libraries.

In Baltimore I became deeply interested in bibliography and the history of medecine. Dr. Billings was a great stimulus, and within a few months of the opening of the hospital, he read us a most interesting paper on rare medical books. He lectured, too, on the history of medecine, and was our guide and friend in all matters relating to books. So rapidly did the interest grow, that in November 1890, we organized the Hospital Historical Club of which Dr. Welch was the first President. Looking over the accounts of the meetings since its foundation as giveniin the Hospital Bulletin, one cannot but feel gratified in the success of the undertaking. An extraordinary number of valuable papers have been presented, and the Club has been a stimulus to work, and a model for many similar societies throughout the country. Upon Dr. Welch ~~was~~ the life of the Club, We could always depend upon him for an appreciative discussion, and his good nature invariably consented to fill a gap in the program. During the first session I read papers upon Hohn Morgan, John Jones, and Nathan Smith, which stimulated my interest in the early history of American medecine. In our second session, Dr. Welch began a systematic presentation of Greek medecine. From its inception, Dr. Kelly took a deep interest in the work and we shared in the benefits of his liberal purchases of older works relating to his department. Dr. Hurd, the Director, was a pivot about which the Hospital societies worked. The Historical Club was always dear to his heart.

The Medical School library began at the hospital, and grew quickly as a collection of journals and modern works. When the Medical School opened it was found necessary to have another sibrary chiefly of the subjects relating to ~~the~~ scientific ~~branches~~, and that, too, grew with great rapidity. A single building for both collections is much needed. Through the liberality of Mr. W. A. Marburg in 1902, I was able to get a very valuable collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century works which had been in the Warrington Dispensary.

My private collection served me as a useful recreation from incessant cares of teaching and practice. I was not able to do much during the winter months, but in the long summer holiday of three, sometimes four, months I made rapid progress. The Sir Thomas Browne collection was practically completed before I left Baltimore. It began with the Ticknor and Field copy bought in 1868, but the idea of making the collection did not occur to me until about 1891. Auction and dealers' catalogues were carefully scanned, and the more important items were bought within five or six years. The late Charles Williams of Norwich was a great help. One or two editions had never been found - a 1683, Dutch, a quarto of the entire work, and a doubtful Latin edition. Altogether the catalogue shows there are items. The manuscript of the Religio is one of seven known copies, and was bought at Southeby's in 1905 for £30. It came from a collection of Lancashire manuscripts, chiefly household accounts, bound together between 1605 and 40. One of the rarest books is the catalogue of the library of Sir Thomas Browne and his son, Edward, about which there is a printed note.

Gradually the idea came to collect a library of the important works of the great masters of medicine and of science. Harvey and Vesalius have caused no end of interest. For years I had been looking for a first edition, 1628, of the De Motu Cordis. A copy was missed at a London sale in the nineties. The edition must have been small. Few copies are in the great libraries and it has been offered only times at the sales in London between and . Then I got three copies in one year, 1906, - two from Pickering and Chatto - one badly cut - 7 3/8 x 5 3/8, which Walter James of New York took off my hands; the other from the Milne Edwards library, the only uncut copy I have ever seen - 8½ x 6½ inches. A third copy was sent from Sawyer, and with it were bound the Spongia of Regius and the Antidotum of Primrose. I presented this copy to the Johns Hopkins Medical Library. The little book sells anywhere from a few pounds to £40. Dr. W.W. Keen picked it up in Italy for a few francs. ~~It is~~ One of the worst printed books ~~bad paper~~, poor type, and always foxed.

The English edition of the Degeneratione is a book about which there is a great deal of nonsense in the catalogues. I paid two guineas for my copy, and the same day at a book shop notffar away saw one priced at eighteen guineas. A copy sold at Southeby&s in 1892 for £40/10. It is really not ~~at all~~ uncommon, and Dr. Payne assured me that the story of a large number of copies having been burned in the great fire is mythical. By far the rarest Harvey book is the little 12mo Exercitatio Anatomica, Cambridge, 1649. It was not in the British Museum until a few years ago. In a Voynich catalogue it was stated to be practically uninown - no copy in the British Museum, Bodleian, Cambridge, or Surgeon General's library, and was

priced at £25. There is a copy at the Bodleian, and I knew of several others. I picked up my copy for a few pounds. The British Museum bought the one offered by Voynich.

The collection of the original editions of Vesalius was well in hand before I left Baltimore. The 1543 Fabrica is not a difficult book to get, and the price for first rate copies should not exceed £20 ($100) The edition must have been large, as copies are common. I have had seven - one which I gave to Dr. Barker, one to the Frick Library, one to the Library of the University of Missouri, Columbus, One to McGill Medical Library, one to the Boston Medical Library, and one to the Academy of Medicine, New York. On one of my return visits, I said to Dr. Shephard of Montreal that I had a great treasure for the library and showed him the 1543 Fabrica. He smiled and said, "Why, you sent us a beautiful copy a few years ago." I took it on to Boston where I had the same experience. Dr. Farlow said nothing, but took me up to the show case in the Oliver Wendel Holmes room and there was the Fabrica 1543. I had given it ten years before. I was glad to find that the Academy of Medicine in New York did not yet number it among their books. The 1542 Epitome is much more difficult to get. The 1538 Tabulae sex is known in only two copies, at the St. Marco Library, Venice, and the library of Sir John Maxwell. In 1874 Sir John issued forty copies of a beautiful reproduction. Harvey Cushing and I had thought of reproducing it again for the quatocentenary of the birth of Vesalius, and Sir Herbert Maxwell very kindly sent his copy to the Bodleian. I asked him if any specimens were left of his father's edition, and to my surprise, he said that only a few had been distributed.

He sent those remaining to medical libraries on the list I gave him, and also an example to Dr. Cushing. My copy, bought for a couple of pounds, ~~came from the library of~~ was a presentation-c- Lord Napier of Merchiston. Original editions of the smaller works of Vesalius are very rare. The 1537 Paraphrases in Nonum Librum Rhazae exists in two editions, one of which, that of Basel, is in the Library. The 1539 Epistola, Basel, was given to me by Dr. Howard Kelly. The Epistola on the Chyna-root, a fine Operinus folio, 1546, came from the sale of Mitchell Banks' library. Vésal's edition of the Anatomy of Guinterius, 1538, I have not been able to get, nor have I the 1564 edition of the Observations on the Anatomy of Falloppius. Vesalius' translation and edition of Galen's Anatomical Work are in the Junta, 1541, Galeni Omnia Opera, and in the 1542 Froben Operum Galeni. The superb second edition of the Fabrica is in the library, and one or two other Epitomes and editions, but I have made no attempt to make the collection complete except ~~for~~ in the original editions.

it seemed possible gradually to ~~get together~~ Gather a modest collection of books ~~which were~~ likely to be not either in the general library of the University or in the special library of the Faculty. ~~As his tastes were all in the direction of literature, my son was quite content with this arrangement.~~ ~~Circumstances justified the spending of a few thousands of dollars a year.~~ A library should grow endogeneously, particularly ~~one~~ if designed as an adjunct to a general one. A constant process of weeding got rid of the books likely to be in the Redpath or the Holmes libraries of McGill. Except for special reasons the ordinary text-books and monographs and journals have not been kept. Vol. 1 of the Lancet is here for the sake of the founder, Wakeley; vol. 1 of the Guys Hospital Reports, for the sake of the men who founded it; vol. 1 of the American Journal of ~~Dentistry~~ Dental Science, as the first publication of its kind, and there are other instances. The primary object was to get, as far as possible, all the original editions of the important writers in science and in medicine. In some cases easy, in others very difficult, in others again it is impossible. Within a few years any one could collect a complete set of the original editions of Vesal - minus the Tabulae sex. The de motu cordis, 1628 , of Harvey turns up every few years, the Epistola to Riolan not once in ten. Of the first nine works of Ambroise Paré, the S.G.L. has six the B.M. Bodley none, even the Bibliotheque Nationale has not all nor has the Bibliotheque de l'ecole de Medicine. They do not exist, as in the vernacular, and popular, ~~with~~ students ~~they were~~ thumbed them out of existence. Here may be explained the absence ~~of the important Paré item no. in B.P.~~ from the Library of certain items in the catalogue

In 1917 in a catalogue of Gougy ~~of~~, Paris, appeared the item Anatomie Universelle 1561. A hurried consultation with Malgaigne (~~no.~~) confirmed my surmrise as to its rarity - only two copies known, one in the St. Genievieve (imperfect)

(1)

To get shelf-room I have gradually the new books
monographs &c have been given away. The monographs
on diseases of the heart, arteries, blood and tuberculosis,
library of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. There is will be
a worthy collection of miscellaneous works which may
in the house to help fill the shelves, and please, in
may be my successor in the Regius Chair.

Gradually as the books increased, and the scheme hope
into a scheme for a library which would have, a),
Educational value; b) a literary, and 3) an historical
To treat a Collection into sections is a hazardous,
but I considered that after all this would form a
part and parcel of the University library, just as it
is a section of the University library. To I decided to follow
my own plan: and group the books in the following divisions -
I. Prima, to which gives in chronological order a bio-bibliograph-
ical account of the evolution of science, including medicine; III Secunda,
erania, the literary non-medical works written by medical men & the books
dealing in a general way with doctors & the profession; II Secunda, the
works of men who have made notable contributions, or whose works
have some special interest, but scarcely up to the rank of those in
Prima — IV Historica, the stories of institutions &c.; V Biographica, VI
Bibliographica - VII Memorabilia and VIII Manuscripts

Then came the ambitious desire to prepare for printing a
catalogue raisonné ( ) annotated in the be
of Fergusons Bibliotheca chemica, with biographic & bibliogr
notes. I hope to use these introductions to the individual sections
of the library & explaining to students how they are to be used. To
Last is heavy, perhaps too much for one man to undertake to finish
but I am assured by experts - that there is no inherent diff-
faculty in arranging such a catalogue of this kind, provided there is
a good index. Should I die before its completion, which is not
at all unlikely, the catalogue could be finished & printed under the
supervision of Mr S. Gibson of the Bodleian, and my good friend
L.L. Marshall, Dr W. Francis & Archie Malloch would see that my
wishes were carried out - II The library is for the use of students
the history of science & of medicine, unrestricted & without any
qualification, and I particularly wish that it may be used
by my French Canadian colleagues who will find it rich in the
best of French literature. I hope to make provision with the
other for its & Museum and upkeep.

The books have come from three sources - sales, catalogues & secon
hand - book-shops

~~12~~

and another in private hands. A telegram brought the beautifully bound copy, ~~by~~ within 48 hours, and for the very reasonable sum of 250 francs. It does not appear to be in any of the larger libraries - and neither the Bibliotheque Nationale, nor the Bibliotheque of the École de Medicine has a copy. Under these circumstances it seemed only right to leave will the volume to the Paris Faculty. (Since writing this I see there is a copy in the Hunterian Library, Glasgow;) The Editiones principes, of the classics, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Theophrastus etc. are

a b Introd. (not drafted) each 4 pp. 1 p.

Evidently the reference is to the first of the two papers named in the "Evol. of Mod. Med." p. 206 f. as beginning a new "era" in medicine": i.e. the "memoire sur la fermentation appelée lactique" read (apparently) before the Soc. Philomatique on 29 Aug. 1857, & before the Acad. des Sc. Paris, 30. Nov. 1857. A mere abstract appeared in the Paris "Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Sciences" vol. 45 (1857) pp. 913-916, & then the whole paper was published in the Annales de Chimie 52 (1858) pp. 404-418. now here

(36a)

H. 83 (Eng. Edn. 1883) was published

Note by L.L. MACKALL

(Comptes Rend. Acad. de Science, Lille 18). Like Bodley I have bled my friends whenever possible. Many of the Simpson pamphlets - and the interesting corrected proof sheet of his last paper on anaesthesia, came from his nephew Sir Alexander. His nephew, Sir Richman Godlee, gave a big bundle of Lester's papers. Morton's son, Dr. William Morton of New York, sent his father's original pamphlets. -

(1)

To get shelf-room ~~I have gradually~~ the new books
monographs &c have been given away. The monographs
on diseases of the heart, arteries, blood and tuberculosis,
Library of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. There is
a motley collection of miscellaneous works which
in the house to help fill the shelves, and please
may be my successor in the Regius Chair.
Gradually as the books increased and the hope
into a scheme for a library which would have, a)
Educational value; b) a literary, and 3) an historical
To break a collection into sections is a hazardous,
but I considered that after all this would form
the part and kernel of the Medical faculty library, just as
in the University library. To I decided

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

but I am assured by experts - that
faculty in such a catalogue of this kind, provided
a good index. Should I die before its completion, other
at all unlikely, the catalogue could be finished & printed
supervision of Mr S. Gibson of the Bodleian, and my friend
L.L. Marshall, Mr W. Francis & Archie Malloch would also
wishes were carried out. The library is for the use
the history of science & of medicine, ~~especially~~ with
specialism, and I particularly wish that it may
by my French Canadian colleagues who will find it rich
best of French literature. I hope to make provision
for its extension and upkeep.
The books have come from three sources - sales, catalogues
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and another in private hands. A telegram brought the beautifully bound copy, ~~by~~ within 48 hours, and for the very reasonable sum of 250 francs. It does not appear to be in any of the larger libraries - and neither the Bibliotheque Nationale, nor the Bibliotheque of the École de Medicine has a copy. Under these circumstances it seemed only right to ~~will~~ leave the volume to the Paris Faculty. (Since writing this I see there is a copy in the Hunterian Library, Glasgow;) The Editiones principes, of the classics, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Theophrastus etc. are easily got - time and money are the essentials. For the very early printed works the search may be longer and more difficult. The ed. prin. of Avicenna is not here, nor of Rhazes. The Averroes, 1482, which seems excessively rare, is due to the withdrawal of the B.M. bid at the Dunn sale. (I never thought it right to bid against either the B.M. or (of course) Bodley). Many contributions of the first importance are buried in Journals or Transactions difficult to get unless the whole set is purchased. There was a long wait for no. of the Linnean Society's Journal with Darwin and Wallace's original papers, which set the mind of man whirling. The President of the Society (Prof. Poulton) picked out a copy in the Society's Library. Pasteur's first paper I have never been able to get, (Comptes Rend. Acad. de Science, Lille 18). Like Bodley I have bled my friends whenever possible. Many of the Simpson pamphlets - and the interesting corrected proof sheet of his last paper on anaesthesia, came from his nephew Sir Alexander. His nephew, Sir Richman Godlee, gave a big bundle of Lister's papers. Morton's son, Dr. William Morton of New York, sent his father's original pamphlets. -

'Bibliotheca Osleriana, I, Introduction
The Collection of a Library'

[Typed draft, leaves 38-60, a copy of the MS. draft except that some pages of the preceding typed draft are inserted (see description on blank leaf in front of preceding typed draft). The typed draft (leaves 38-60) was written before 1 Sept 1918 (cf. WO's diary)]

Bibliotheca Osleriana.

I.

Introduction.

The Collection of a Library.

I

A country parson's house in Canada in the fifties or sixties had rarely a literary atmosphere. My father's library, of about 1500 volumes. was chiefly theological - the usual commentaries, Scott, Henry and others, with Bingham, Peason, Hooker and the common run of English divines. There were a few old books, a Breecher Bible, and an early Storr's Chronicle. Having been at sea, he was fond of books of travel - of Layard, of Rawlinson, of Livingstone. Sunday reading ~~was always~~ is remembered as a trial. Even now to see a person with a novel on Sunday gives a reflex shock - ~~the recurrent~~ a reminiscence of early training! George Borrow was a delight. As a missionary his books could not be hurtful, even on Sunday, and the Bible in Spain, Gipsies in Spain and even Lavengro were not taboo.

No little pride was taken in the books of my father's eldest brother, Edward, a Surgeon in Truro, whose Life of Lord Exmouth, Church and King, and a volume of poems seemed to confer a literary flavor ~~to~~ on the family; and at Church what a pleasure to see his name opposite certain well-known hymns! Later to know that monographs by him had appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society was an additional source of pride.

At Weston, with the Warden and Founders of the Trinity College School, the Rev. W. A. J. Johnson, came the first opportunity to see scientific books - elementary manuals on Geology, botany and microscopy.

Griffith's Micrographic Dictionary, Ehrenberg's Infusoria, Smith on Diatoms, Ralf on Desmids, Carpenter and Beale on the Microscope ~~we were~~ introduced us to a book-world very different to Arnold and Anthon and Todhunter. Mr. Johnson was a

Canadian White of Selborne, and knew the ways and works of nature. A good field botanist, a practical palaeontologist, an ardent miscrscopist, he had a rare gift for imparting knowledge and inspiring enthusiasm. One of his books is kept, Beale's How to Work with the Microscope ( ), in grateful memory of happy school-days.

The year at Trinity College, Toronto, ('67-'68) put me on the right track. ~~It~~ Weston, Dr. Bovell of Toronto ~~was~~ had been a frequent visitor ~~to~~ as his friend, the Wardem, ~~who~~ had an enviable technique with the microscope. He would ~~come out~~ arrive on Saturdays with materials for section, or with small animals for injection. To be interested was enough to enlist one's help, if only in clearing up the shocking mess, stained with the carmine that was left on the study table. Arthur J. Johnson, the Warden's son, had already begun the study of medicine, and it became ~~the habit~~ our custom to spend the Saturdays ~~helping~~ with Dr. Bovell, - cutting sections, with Valentin's knife, grinding bones or teeth for microscopic slides, or keeping the æquaria stocked with pond-material likely to contain good specimens of algae, amœbae etc. In the late afternoon Dr. Bovell would often take me to his lecture at the Toronto School of Medicine. In this congenial atmosphere what wonder that Euripides, ~~and~~ Aeschylus, Livy and Horace, were dull; conic sections and trigonometry became an abomination and Pearson and Hooker a delusion. In October 1868, I ~~began the study~~ entered the Toronto school of medicine.

It has been remarked that for a young man the privilege of browsing in a large and varied library is the best introduction to a general education. My opportunity came in the winter of '69-'70. Having sent his family to the West Indies Dr. Bovell took consulting rooms in Spadina Avenue, not far away from his daughter, Mrs. Barwick, with whom he lived. He gave me a bedroom in the house, and my duties were to help him to keep appointments - an impossible job! - and to cut sections and prepare specimens. Having catholic and extravagant tastes

had filled the rooms ~~were filled~~ with a choice and varied collection of books. After a review of the work of the day came the long evening for browsing, and that winter gave me a good first-hand acquaintance with the original works of many of the great masters. After fifty years the position in those rooms of special books is fixed in my mind - Morton's Crania Americana, Annesly's Diseases of India, with the fine plates, the three volumes of Bright, the big folios of Dana, the monographs of Agassiz. Dr. Bovell had a passion for the great physician naturalists, and it was difficult for him to give a lecture without a reference to John Hunter. The diet was too rich and varied, and contributed possibly to the development of my somewhat 'splintery' and illogical mind; but the experience was valuable and aroused an enduring interest in books. In such a decade of mental tumult as the sixties, really devout students, of whom Dr. Bovell was one, were sore let and hindered, not to say bewildered, in attempts to reconcile Genesis and Geology. It seems scarcely credible, but I heard a long debate on Philip Henry Gosse's (of, to me, blessed memory) Omphalos, an attempt to untie the Geological Knot. A dear old parson, Canon Read, stoutly maintained the possibility of the truth of Gosse's view that the strata and the fossils had been created by the Almighty to test our faith! A few years ago reading ~~Soe~~ Father and Son, which appeared anonymously, ~~and in the reading of which~~ the mention of this extraordinary Omphalos work revealed the identity, and alas! to my intense regret the personality of the father as Philip Henry Gosse.

Of this mental struggle the students reaped the benefit - for Dr. Bovell was much more likely to lecture on what was ~~not~~ in his mind than on the schedule, and a new monograph on Darwin or a recent controversial pamphlet would occupy the allotted hour. One corner of the library was avoided. With an extraordinary affection for mental and moral philosophy he had

collected the works of Locke and Berkeley, Kant and Hegel, Spinoza and Descartes, as well as those of the moderns. He would joke upon the impossibility of getting me to read any of the works of these men, but at Trinity, '67-'68, ~~where it seemed only proper to~~ I attended the lectures on Natural Theology, and he really did get us interested in Cousin and Jouffroy and others of the French school. Three years of association with Dr. Bovell were most helpful. Books and the Man! - the best the human mind has afforded was on his shelves, and in him all that one could desire in a teacher - a clear head and a loving heart.

Infected with the Aesculapian spirit he made me realize the truth of those memorable words in the Hippocratic oath, 'I will honour as my father the man who teaches me the Art'.

The first book bought was the Globe Shakespeare, the second the 1862 edition, Boston, of the Religio Medicin, both of which were close companions of my student days. The Shakespeare was stolen and the curses of Bishop Ernulphus have often been invoked on the son of Belial who took it; the Browne, bought in 1867, is the father of my Browne collection. In it is a touching association, as ~~only~~ in this volume of his library is found the book-plate of my boy, his own design and etching. He claimed it for his lifetime, promising that it should join the collection at his death.

With the Brownes is Varia - or Readings from Rare books by Friswell, given me by my eldest brother, ~~It is possible that the article in it upon the Religio was my introduction to this work~~ that article in which introduced me, I think, to the Religio.

In 1870 my kind preceptor joined his family in the West Indies, and urged me to go to Montreal for better clinical opportunities ~~in my senior years~~. He sent word to Arthur Johnson and me to take a selection of books from his library, but it was sold before we had ~~an~~ the opportunity ~~to do so~~. A

few of his books, which he had lent me, have been carefully kept ( ). The Niemeyer, (English translation), Simon's Pathology - Chamber's Renewal of Life, can still be read with pleasure.

The long vacations were periods of profitable study, with a borrowed microscope and books from Mr. Johnson and Dr. Bovell, Lyell's Principles of Geology, Darwin's Voyage and the Origin were read, and in collecting Diatoms, Desmids, Algae and fresh-water Polyzoa the available literature on these subjects was studied. My first appearance in print was in connection with the finding of diatoms etc. in a frozen spring on the road between Dundas and Hamilton and it is amusing to note, even at the very start of my ink-pot career, a fondness for tags of quotations - this one from Horace, in those days a familiar friend (Science Gossip).

The summer of 1871, spent at Montreal, brought me into almost filial relations with Dr. Palmer Howard, whose library was at my disposal. Wilks' Pathological Anatomy was my hand-book, and the post-mortems were worked out from its pages. The old system prevailed of writing a thesis for the degree - a most perfunctory and evil habit, as then carried out, but it served me in good stead. Mine was a report, with the specimens, on fifty post-mortems. So profuse in his praises was Dr. Fraser, the Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, who had read the thesis that the Faculty voted me a special prize of books, all of which remain in the library for the sake of 'auld lang syne'. One of them,

Sanderson and Klein Handbook for the Physiological Laboratory, became a stand-by. From October to Jan. 1873 in the Chemical Laboratory of the Pathologisches Institut, Berlin, the patient soul of the good Salkowski was sorely tried in helping me to work through Lauder Brunton's section on

physiological chemistry.

Taking with me to London an order for the books on S. and J. Nock, for years, indeed from the foundation of the school, the Faculty's agent, I proceeded to Hart Street, Bloomsbury. The shop was an indescribable clutter of books, and the brothers Nock, ~~the~~ were wierd~~est~~ and ~~most~~ dessicated specimens of humanity, far advanced in years. They had a keen interest in the Faculty, and had remembered Howard, Wright and MacCallum when they were students in London in 1849-50. During the winter session I lived with the much loved Arthur Browne, a fellow-student, afterwards Professor of Obstetrics at McGill, ~~who was~~ a keen lover of English literature ~~and~~ to whom I owe my introduction to Coleridge and Lamb.

Many books were used but few bought in the two years spent in Europe. The Students' Library at University College was very good, and for the special work in the Physiological Library, Professor Burdon-Sanderson or Mr. (now Sir Edward) Schäfer got the monographs and works of reference. Luther Holden introduced me to the College of Surgeons Library, and Arthur Durham to the Library of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. One book ( ) is an interesting souvenir of this period and of a notable man. Professor ~~Dr~~. Sharpey, ~~who~~ had resigned the previous year but was much about the Laboratory, and often came to my desk in a friendly way to see the progress of my blood studies. One evening he asked me to dinner; Köllicker, Allen Thomson and Dorhn were there. When saying goodbye he gave me ~~the~~ Davy's Researches - with an autograph inscription.

There were cobwebs in my pockets in Berlin and Vienna and only the most necessary text-books were bought. On leaving Vienna I could not resist Billroth's Coccobacteria septica, an expensive quarto with beautiful plates - a curious pre-Kochian attempt to ~~"~~associate bacteria with disease~~"~~, and now of value only as illustrating the futility of brains without technique.

Acquired in 1942. W.W.F.
not known circumstances.

See note in "The Quebec Medical Journal"
Vol. 1, 1826.

II

Returning to Canada in July 1874 a berth was waiting - the Lectureship on the Institutes of Medicine, which necessitated an immediate course of predatory reading in preparation for the delivery of 100 lectures!

The McGill Library, founded by Dr. Holmes, the first Dean, had many old books, and a pretty complete file of the English Journals, with a few French, as the Archives Générales de Médicine, but no recent German periodicals. A Book and Journal Club, started about 1876, lasted for a few years and helped with new books and foreign journals. Palmer Howard was the only free buyer in Montreal, and from him one could always get the French monographs and journals. Complete sets of Virchow's Archiv, the Deutsches Archiv f. Klin. Med., the Centralblatt f. d. Wissenschaften Med., Wagner's Archiv., Max Schattze's Archiv., were collected, and a good many valuable books on Medicine and Natural History. Canadian Journals on Science and Medicine were bought, and a nearly complete set, ~~was left in the College Library~~ collected by me. All that remains in the present collection is the Canadian Med. & Surgical Journal, vol. 1 - ( ) which are kept for the sake of my early contributions. The Quebec Medical Journal, 1827, the first published in Canada, was not in Montreal. Wishing to see it I asked Judge Tessier of Quebec, a son of the editor, to send me his copy, which he did. This was in 1883. One day Fenwick, our Professor of Surgery, who had an excellent Journal Library, saw it on my table. I ~~now~~ never saw it again; nor did Judge Tessier! ~~ever see it again~~! He wrote to Philadelphia repeatedly, at first politely, and then bitterly. Though particeps criminis in this disgraceful transaction, I could do nothing with the dear old rascal. Only please, to ease my soul, (as I have never been able to replace it, will my librarian, should opportunity offer,) buy the Quebec Med. Journal, 1827, and give it to any descendant of Dr. Tessier, or failing him to one of the Quebec Libraries.

What became of the copy? I ~~have never been able to get one.~~

Except my student text-books ( ) a few of Dr. Bovell's books, and a few special treasures as Virchow's Gesammelte Abhandlungen, nothing remains ~~in this collection~~ of my Montreal Library. A few books in general literature were bought. Connected with one is a good story. On leaving Berlin, Dec. 1873, while ordering Virchow's Archiv at Reimers I saw on the desk the prospectus of Schmidt's Shakespeare's Lexicon, which I asked to be sent as soon as published. In Oct. 1875 I moved from Victoria Square up Beaver Hall Hill to my rooms with Mr. King, an Englishman, employed in the Custom House, who had but one thought in life - Shakespeare. He had an excellent library in which I very often spent a pleasant hour. He was a dear old man, much esteemed, and always ready to spend more than he could afford on his hobby. One afternoon at the College, just before my lecture, the postman left on the table a parcel from Reimers - and to my delight it was Schmidt's Concordance, which had really been forgotten. My first thought was "how happy Mr. King will be to see it". I looked at it hurriedly, but with much anticipatory pleasure. On my return Returning to house, Mr. King, who had just come in, ~~and~~ was sitting by the fire, greeted me in his cheery way with "What's that you've got?" "Something that will rejoice your heart", I said, and deposited the work in his lap. The shock ~~seemed to daze the old man, when he saw~~ of the realization of a life-long dream - a complete concordance of Shakespeare - seemed to daze the old man He had no further interest in me and not a word did he say. I never again saw my Schmidt's Concordance! For months he avoided me, but helping him one day on the stairs, my manner showed that Schmidt was forgotten, and he never referred to it The work went to McGill College with his Shakespeare collection. ~~The last time I was~~ When in the Library in 1912 I asked for the first edition of Schmidt, and was glad to see my book again after nearly forty

years. This story is written on the fly-leaf - as a warning to bibliomaniacs!

For an Association book of this period ~~is now kept for which~~ there remains a deep affection. In Vienna von Brücke, to whom I had a letter of introduction, asked me to attend his lectures on Physiology, but the clinical courses made it impossible, except occasionally. The Vorlesungen, advertised to appear before I left Vienna, was ordered, and in the autumn of 1874 anxiously awaited. To prepare four lectures on physiology, and one on pathology each week was a heavy task. Dr. Drake, my predecessor, very kindly offered me his set, but I struggled through until Christmas, working often until 2 a.m. To my delight Brücke's Vorlesungen arrived in the vacation. The problem of the lectures for the next term became a simple business of translation!

Leaving Montreal in 1884 my collection of Canadian scientific and medical Journals, which was fairly complete - lacking however the Quebec Medical Journal! - went to the McGill Medical Faculty, where they escaped the fire, and are still housed. If I remember aright, they were well bound, and the collection cost me not a little time and money. It was a useful job which put me into touch with the scientific side of Canadian life, especially in Geology, the study of which had fascinated me at school.

The five years spent in Philadelphia, 1884-1889, were fruitful in two directions. ~~For the first time I had the opportunity of association with, and working in,~~ I became associated with a first class medical library. The College of Physicians, founded in 1787, had for one of its special objects the establishment of a library. In the discourse delivered 6 February 1787, by Benjamin Rush on the objects of the institution, he states that "the library has already been established, and now consists of a number of valuable books". In 1886 I joined the library committee of the college, and had as my colleagues, among others Wm Mitchell, Minis Hays & J. P. Henry

~~xxxx~~

A library is usually the result of the enthusiasm of one or two men. Billings made the great library in Washington; the Boston Medical Library grew up about Chadwick. The Philadelphia College library had not prospered very greatly in the middle of the century, but in 18 Dr. Samuel Lewis, a West Indian, and an Edinburgh graduate, came to Philadelphia and for years devoted time and money to extending its scope. ~~When I knew~~ ~~him,~~ He in 1884 was an old man, but still ~~very~~ ~~keen~~ active mentally, and it was his habit to go to the library every morning and look over the catalogues and see the new books that had come in. An important section of the library is rightly called after his name. It was about this time, too, that Dr. Weir Mitchell became interested in the library ~~work~~ and to him more than to anyone is due the extraordinary growth of the collections and the ever-increasing devotion of the profession of Philadelphia to the College. In Charles Perry Fisher the college found an ideal librarian, intelligent, civil, and helpful. The honorary librarian, Frederick P. Henry, was a man of keen judgment in the matter of books, and a scholarly student of the best literature. I has been a pleasure to keep in ~~I have never lost~~ touch with the college and its interests, and now and then I have been able to get a special treasure for ~~the~~ it library. I induced them to buy the Huth copy of the Editio Princeps of Celsus, 1478 - a superb copy, the best I have ever seen except the famous Grolier copy ~~at~~ in the British Museum. Quaritch asked a shocking price for it, ~~but~~ as the binding was of ~~great~~ Unical value, but. ~~I see, however, that~~ at the Huth sale he only paid £ for it. ~~I have bought three copies - one, for which I paid £16, I gave to the Royal College of Physicians, London; the second and third are in this collection, Nos. and~~

One of the most interesting books I procured for the

college was Rösslin's Der Frawen Rosengarten, ~~the~~ famous first book published on obstetrics. Lang of Rome sent an unknown 1508 edition on approval. It came bound with a group of early 16th century pamphlets. It proved to be the 1513, the impression, and curiously enough he had mistaken the old-fashioned ten (X) for five. On account of the binding and the included pamphlets, he asked ~~an appalling~~ a very high price, £80, which we reduced considerably. ~~at which I was glad the college secured it~~. An item of peculiar interest to the college was ~~the collection~~ an extensive collection of plates and pamphlets relating to the Siamese Twins which I bought at the George Dunn sale in 1915. ~~As~~ The specimen from the twins is in the college museum. ~~I felt that this collection would be more appropriate there, and I sent it~~ sent. The collection on condition that it should be made as complete as possible

The atmosphere of Philadelphia was literary; in college circles everyone wrote, ~~so~~ and my pen and brain got a good deal of practice. I worked for Lea Bros. on the Medical News: with Minis Hays, the Editor, Sam Gross & Parvin; and I deviled for Pepper with his System of Medicine, writing, in addition to my own sections, those of Janeway on certain of the diseases of the heart.

The other direction referred to was in general education. My practice was to read for an hour at the Club (Rittenhouse) after dinner. The library was good, and many standard works were read for the first time, particularly American authors, as Emerson, Lowell, Franklin. My commonplace book dates from 1882, but the entries did not become numerous until after 1884. My library grew rapidly; important German & French sets were completed ~~. Virchow Archiv, the Centralblatt f. d. Ges. Medicin, Deutscher Archiv f. Klin. Medicin, and many English and American files~~. At this time my interest began in the American Masters of Medecine,

and some of the special treasures as Jones ( ), Morgan ( ), Cary ( ) were picked up in Philadelphia. On leaving in the spring of 1889, nearly 1000 volumes, chiefly journals, which I knew were in Baltimore, were distributed to various libraries.

To this date, with a comparatively small income, quite sufficient for my needs, only the more important books and journals could be bought. With a bigger salary and increasing income I began to buy (1) the early books and pamphlets relating to the profession in America; (2) the original editions of the great writers in science and in medicine; and (3) the works of general authors as Sir Thos. Browne, Milton, Shelley, Keats and others. Catalogues, German French and English appeared at the breakfast-table, and were always in my bag for Railway reading. Summer trips to England and the Continent, often of three months' duration, gave time for reading, and my interest got deeper and deeper in the history of medicine and in the lives of the great men of profession. The association with Billings and Welch was a stimulus, and the Historical Club of the Johns Hopkins Hospital awakened no little enthusiasm.. In the class-room more and more attention was paid to the historical side of questions, (see) and at my Saturday evening meetings, after the difficulties of the week were discussed, we usually had before us the editions of some classic. Altogether the foundation was laid for a successful avocation without the addition of which to his vocation no man should be called successful (so President Gilman used to say). Buying freely English and foreign books, and with a subscription list of more than forty Journals the house was soon overrun, but except special ones they were passed on to my friends or to the libraries. My colleagues in the old Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland very soon found that I was really fonder of books than of anything else, and

A library represents the mind of its collector, his fancies & foibles, his
strengths & weakness, his prejudices & preferences. Particularly is this the
case if to the characters of collector he adds – or tries to add – the qualities of
a student who wishes to know the books & the lives of the men who wrote them
The friendships of his life, the phases of his growth, the vagaries of his
are all represented

to help its library escape from the dingy quarters in St. Paul street, first to the bright house in Hamilton Place, and then to the present handsome building, was one of the great pleasures of my life. That my name is associated with the Hall of the Faculty, as Oliver Wendell Holmes is with the Boston Medical Library, as David Hossack's with the Academy of Medicine in New York, and as Weir Mitchell's with the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, is a touching tribute of affection from men who knew me and whom I loved. We owed much to Marcia Noyes, the first whole-time librarian and to the devoted Dr. Eugene Cordell, the historian of the Faculty.

In no. is a catalogue and a note of interest about a collection given to this Library. One Sunday morning in a Catalogue received from George Johnston, Edinburgh, was a list of the theses of Colonial students to 1820, most of them presentation copies to the Professors Hope. The list, well worth looking over, is arranged according to States, and contains the theses of some of the most famous of the early American physicians such as Bard, Rush, Morgan, Shippen, Physick and others. A cable was sent at once, and the lot which came in due time was presented to the Faculty Library. The next summer in Edinburgh, Mr. Johnston shewed me a group of cables, all of which had come on the same day, but after mine - from the S.G.L., the Boston M.L. Ass., the Col. Phy. Phila., the Academy of Medicine, N.Y. and from Dr. Will. Pepper of Philadelphia. The thesis with this note did not belong to the set, but was given me by Dr. Mitchell Bruce.

The Libraries of the Johns Hopkins Medical School grew rapidly and were working collections of Journals and Monographs. The Surgeon-Generals' Library was so near that it did not seem worth while to spend much in old books. In

1902(?) the Library of the Warrington Dispensary was offered, and I bought it through Mr. W. A. Marburg for the school. The collection is interesting as a memorial of a remarkable group who lived at W., in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Priestley, Percival, Aiken and others. One Library was lost for the school in an aggravating way - that of the late Dr. J. F Payne. It was sold at Sotheby's and first offered en bloc. Our kind friend Mr. Marburg authorized me to go as high as £3000. The bidding rose rapidly and crossed this limit to be knocked down very precipitately at, I think, £3400. We could easily have sold duplicates up to £500 or raised the extra money. There were many good items in the collection and I am glad for the sake of Dr. Payne's memory that it has been kept together and it is well housed in the Welcome Historical Museum. To have now the Library of the School and Hospital united in a building named after Dr. Henry M. Hurd is a fitting acknowledgement of his devotion to the literary side of our foundations.

On leaving Baltimore in 1905 sets of Journals. Monographs and many works on general literature were distributed among friends and the Libraries. A good beginning had been made in an attempt to get the original editions of the great authors in Medicine. The Sir Thomas Browne collection was nearly complete. For some years Dr. Harvey Cushing and I had bought everything of Vesalius that was offered. We had six copies one evening of the ~~Exl~~ Ed. prin. (1543) on exhibition. With the cash in pocket the book is impossible to resist, and I have distributed six copies to Libraries. Forgetting what I had done, I took out in 1907 a copy to McGill, and showed it with pride to Dr. Shepherd, the librarian, who pointed out in one of the show-cases a very much better example presented by me some years before! Thinking it would be a very

acceptable present to the Boston Library Association (in which I had a personal interest through Dr. James Chadwick and Dr. E. H. Brigham), I took the volume to Dr. Farlow who looked a bit puzzled and amused. "Come upstairs" he said, "and there in a case in the Holmes room, spread open at the splendid title page was the 1543 edition, and on a card beneath, 'the gift of Dr. Osler'. I had better luck at New York, where the volume found a resting place in the library of the Academy of Medicine.

An association book of rare interest ( ) is connected with my departure from Baltimore. My messmates in the 'Ship of fools', a social club, gave a dinner, and presented me with Voltaire's Henriade bound by Padaloup and with an autograph verse of Voltaire to his physician Da Silva.

The years spent in the United States, 1884-1905 brought "troops of friends" whose affection is part of my life; they brought me too into sympathetic touch with another company, those friends of the spirit, the great and good men of the past who through much tribulation handed on the torch to our generation. It was the height of my ambition as a teacher to live up to the ideals of Morgan and Rush, of Hossack and Gerrard, of Bartlett and Drake, of Jackson and Bigelow. To know and to make known to students the lives and works of these men was a labor of love. Their works were collected and, what is more, read, and a regret remains that lack of time prevented the completion of many projected bio-bibliographical sketches.

Oxford brought two things - leisure and opportunity. Not that more time necessarily means more work. My literary output from 1905-1915 is not to be compared with that between 1895-1905, but there were heavy arrears to make up in general and special reading, without which this catalogue (still far from completion) could never have been attempted. The opportunity was great. A Curator of the Bodleian (ex officio)

and a delegate of the Press, is forced into the most bookish circles of the University. Very soon there was the feeling that a day had not been well spent if altogether away from Bodley. I envied the men who could be there all day and every day. There are greater libraries, there are more convenient libraries, but for solid comfort and 'atmosphere' give me a seat in Duke Humphrey or a table at the Selden end! In his autobiography (perhaps the best ever written, all the essentials in 16pp.!) Bodley gives the four qualifications which encouraged him to set up his staff at the library door of Oxford - leisure, knowledge, friends and purse-ability. His letters between shew how successful he was in laying the foundation of one of the great libraries of the world. And the blessing of the liberal soul has followed his endeavours.

Gradually as the collections grew plans for its disposition had to be considered. Already at the outbreak of the war my son, Edward Revere, aet. 18, who had just 'come up' to Christ Church, had shown unmistakably the direction of his tastes, and it was agreed that he should take the works in general literature while the medical and scientific books should go to MacGill. During the first three years of the war, while he was with the McGill unit and afterwards with the Royal Artillery, his interests in English Literature developed rapidly. I sent on the catalogues, and he began to buy on his own account, and it was a diversion to send bids to the sales and to pick up bargains out of the second-hand catalogue. I bought for him several nice collections as the originals of Ruskin, and some Whitman items from the Dowden sale. When on leave, a few weeks before he was killed, at the sale, Oxford, he was so happy over the purchase of the Holland Plutarch and a number of special books in which he was interested. What he had collected, and my original editions of Milton, Fuller, Donne, Shelly, Keats, make the nucleus of a good library of

English Literature, and this section his mother and I have decided to dedicate as a memorial to him.

Though a wanderer, living away from Montreal for more than half my life, the early associations have never been forgotten. The formative years were there with the strong ties of head and heart. As a young, untried man McGill College offered an opportunity to teach and to work; but what is more the members of the Medical Faculty adopted me, bore with vagaries and aggressiveness, and often gave practical expression of sympathy with schemes which were costly and of doubtful utility. That they believed in me helped to a belief in myself, an important asset for a young man, but better had by nurture than nature. Alma mater too counts for much, and as a graduate of McGill I am proud of her record. Had I not seen the day of small things - did I not graduate in the daye of the Côte St. School? I may quote Fuller's sentiment towards his College. "He concerned himself to hear his mother' College always speaking to him in the language of Joseph to Pharoah's butler. 'But think on me, I pray thee when it shall be well with thee". Then there is the natural feeling of loyalty to the country of one's birth and breeding. These are the considerations which decided me to leave the special collection to my old school at Montreal. With some of Bodley's qualifications it seemed possible gradually to gather a modest collection of books not likely to be either in the general library of the University or in the special library of the Faculty, or indeed in the country. There will be, of course, duplicates but for special reasons.

To get shelf-room the new books, and many monographs etc. have had to be given away. The monographs and reprints on diseases of the heart, arteries, blood and the tuberculosis items go to the Library of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. There is left over a motley collection of miscellaneous works which may remain in the house to help fill the shelves, and 16 please or worry, as may be, my successor in the Regius Chair.

Gradually as the books increased, the hope matured into a scheme for a library which would have, (a) a definite educational value, (b) a literary, and (c) an historial interest. To break a Collection into sections is hazardous, but I considered that after all this would form a special part of the Medical Faculty library just as it is a section of the University library. So I decided to follow my own plan and group the books in the following divisions:-

I. Prima, which gives in chronological order a bio-bibliographical account of the evolution of science, including medicine.

II. Secunda, the works of men who have made notable contribution, or whose works have some special interest, but scarcely up to the mark of those in Prima.

III. Literaria, the literary works written by medical men and books dealing in a general way with doctors and the profession.

IV. Historica, the stories of institutions etc.

V. Biographica.

VI. Bibliographica.

VII. Incunbula, and

VIII. Manuscripts.

Then came the ambitious desire to prepare for printing a catalogue raisonné ( ) somewhat in the line of Fergusons Bibliotheca Chemica, with biographic and bibliographic notes. The introductions to the individual sections will explain to students how they are to be used. The task is perhaps too heavy for one man to undertake; but I am assured by experts that there is no inherent difficulty in such a catalogue, providing there is a good index. Should I die before its completion, which is not at all unlikely, the catalogue could be finished and printed under the supervision of Mr. S. Gibson of the Bodleian, and Lady Osler with

my good friends L. L. Marshall, W. W. Francis and Archie Malloch would see that my wishes were carried out.

The library is for the use of students of the history of science and of medicine, without any other qualifications, and I particularly wish that it may be used by my French Canadian Colleagues who will find it rich in the best of French literature. I hope to make provision for its extension and upkeep.

The books have come from three sources - sales, catalogues and second-hand book shops.

The following notes may be of interest as a record of how a sale is conducted. The Library was collected by Van Antwerp of New York, and was sold. The sale began at 1 p.m. sharp. One was impressed by the extremely decorous character of the proceedings, without the slightest noise or bluster, such as one is accustomed to think of in connection with sales. The auctioneer, Mr. Tom Hodge, presided at a raised desk at the end of an oblong table about which were seated some twenty buyers, the principals or the representatives of the leading English book-sellers. Around the room were twenty-five or thirty on-lookers, mostly seated, and a few standing about. Bids are offered only by the dealers and by a man who has a catalogue marked with the bids sent directly to the firm. The auctioneer, with a soft voice and a good-natured manner, called out the numbers and, as a rule, offered no comments upon the books, in fact, he did not often have to ask for a bid which was started spontaneously. Occasionally, of course, he could not resist a remark or two. Sometimes he would suggest a bid. It was astonishing the rapidity with which the different items were sold. Evidently the dealers just knew what they wanted, what they wished to give, and one could easily see that in many cases they had been given a limit by those who had sent the orders. The first work of special interest sold was the 1817 edition of poems of Keats, a presentation copy, with an inscription by the author. Starting at £20 it rose quickly to £70 and £80 and in less than a minute was knocked down to Quaritch at £90. I say

knocked down, but it was altogether too dignified a proceeding to "knock anything down", and no final rap was ever given. The catalogue of the Rowfant Library brought £7. Two books of Richard Pynson's Press brought high figures. It was remarkable, too, to see a ragged, rough-looking, unbound, but uncut, play of Philip Massinger knocked down to Stevens at £48. Next to the famous the Comus is the rarest of Milton's works. Bidding upon the copy was started by Quaritch at £50 and ran up pound by pound with the greatest rapidity to £100, and finally to £162. Nothing was heard but the monotonous repitition of the figures by the auctioneer who simply watched the nodding heads of Mr. Quaritch and his rival Ellis, Bond St. The 'Paradise Regained', an uncut copy and a great rarity in this state, so much so that the auctioneer remarked, "uncut, and need I say more? All you can ask" --- was secured at £94 by Maggs. Three beautiful first editions of some of Pope's works did not bring very high prices, though the Windsor Forest in sheets loosely stitched together, entirely uncult, brought £48. One of the finest sets of the collection was Purchas, his Pilgrimes in five books. As the auctioneer remarked, "It is one of the finest copies ever sold and Mr. Van Antwerp had had a most detailed and complete collation made." The volumes were in the original vellum, absolutely perfect. Starting at £50 the fifth bid reached £100 and the set was knocked down to Maggs at £170 against Quaritch, one of the few instances in which Mr. Quaritch gave up. There was a splendid set of Scot, the quarto volumes of the Poems, and though in the original boards, uncut, and all from the Rowfant library, option was given whether the volumes would be sold separately or all together. Ther preferred the latter, and starting at £100 they quickly rose up to £200, to £260, and were finally secured by Tregaskis at £300.

Then after the sale of 189 came the remarkable set of original Shakespeare's folios. Just as a foil it seemed and to show the contrast between the new and the old, Sydney Lee's fac simile

reprint of the first folio, issued by the Clarendon Press, in 1902 was put up - £ 2.12.0! When No. 191 was called out there was a stir among the auditors, not such as you could hear, but it could be felt, as the famous first folio of Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies was offered. It was in a superb red morocco binding by Bedford and enclosed in a new crushed red morocco slip case by Bradstreet. 'In My Confidences', page 203, Locker-Lampson tells the story of this volume: "Some years ago I was offered a splendid copy of the folio Shakespeare, 1623; it was one of the tallest, largest and cleanest copies in existence, but it lacked the verses (i.e. the leaf with Ben Johnson's verses). The owner guaranteed that if I would buy it he would before long get me the missing leaf, and it was upon this assurance that I closed with him". Then follows a most amusing account of a journey to the West of England to try to secure the leaf from an "illiterate booby". After spending two unhappy days the "grimy Gibeonite" would not give up the leaf, though the volume was much mutilated. Finally he found an example of the missing leaf pasted in a scrap book, but he had to pay £100 for it.

"Language fails me, Sirs", the auctioneer said, "I can only ask you to look at the book and give your bids". Special interest existed whether the record price, paid by the Bodleian, of £3000 would be exceeded, but in this case the circumstances were exceptional, as the copy had originally been in the Bodleian (see no. for the story of this volume. Previously as much as £1720 had been paid for the first folio, and £3000 was thought to be a fabulously extravagant price. I may remark that the folio would never have returned to the Bodleian had it not been for the extreme generosity of Lord Strathcona who contributed £500. It cheered the book- lover's heart to hear Quaritch lead off with a bid of £1000, followed immediately by the representative of Stevens with £1500, and then the figures ran £1800, £1900, £2000, £2400, £2800 and at the £3000 there was a pause. Then Stevens said £50 and the previous record price was passed, then £3200. At £3500 Stevens stopped, and a record, long let us hope to be remain so

was made, when Quaritch secured it at £3600. Everyone in the room applauded Mr? Quaritch's victory. The second folio only brought 210 guineas, Stevens. The third folio brought £650 and the fourth £75. The quarto copies of the individual plays did not bring such very high prices as were realized last year. Sydney's Arcadia brought £315. When Swift's Gulliver's Travels were offered it was stated that the signature of Oliver Goldsmith, 1766, was on the Lilliput title. Leighton spoke up and said that Goldsmith's name was not written on this copy when he had it and he asked why it should be mentioned in the catalogue, to which the auctioneer replied, "in order to make a proper copy of it". It came from the Rowfant library and Leighton said, "I should know, as I sold it to Mr. Locker-Lampson. There was much fun over this incident, but it did not diminish the liveliness of the bidding which was started at £50 and the treasure was secured at £132 by Stevens. When No. 235 was called a man inside the arena held up a small 8 vo. in the original sheep-jacket, as Locker-Lampson says, a most commonplace, ordinary little book, one of the great treasures of English Literature which brings the highest price known in the auction room with the exception of the Shakespeare folios -- Walton (Izaak) The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation; being a discourse of fish and fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers. Simon Peters said, I go a fishing; and they said, We also will go with thee (John XXXI, E), First Edition sm. 8vo. Printed by T. Maxey for Rich. Marriot in S. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street, 1653.

THIS COPY HAS ALWAYS BEEN SPOKEN OF AS ONE OF THE FINEST. IF NOT THE FINEST COPY KNOWN. IT IS QUITE PERFECT AND IN THE ORIGINAL STATE AS ISSUED. The late owner, Frederick Locker, has written a note or two in the fly-leaves. The auctioneer remarked, "It is impossible to over-estimate this copy, an absolutely unique and perfect specimen, in the original binding. Not a copy like this has been in the sale room for many years." Amid suppressed excitement the biddingbegan. Quaritch started at

£200. then it ran to £500, £600, £700, £750, and £800. Then began a most interesting duel between Quaritch and the representative of Pickering & Chatto, and after a little while nothing was heard but the counting ~~of the three voices~~ which ran up the bids as follow$;- I took them down verbatim: 30, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90--900; 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 90--1000; 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90--100; 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90--1200. Then there was a halt, but Mr. Massey started bravely and the 10, 20, 30, was reached, and then to the auctioneer's sorrow all stopped and he said

"Dear me! Dear me, Mr. Massey", which encouraged him to go on - 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90. When £1290 was reached by Mr. Quaritch the auctioneer said interrogatively, "come, Mr. Massey, £1290?" again £1290? and when there was no reply simply said "£1290, Mr. Quaritch", adding in a quiet voice "that is one of the numerous records we are making every day."

This was a remarkable increase over the £415 paid in 1896, which had up to this date held the record.

Fragmentary notes in W. Osler and about different sections
of the Bibliotheca Osleriana – Leaves 62-69

[N.B. Sir Wm. Osler intended to write a separate
introduction for each section]

62a

Notes

The powers & the rights of human intelligence
have been made manifest in the book.
"Twenty folio volumes will never make a world."

Cannot use
14.X.1922 A.M.

Motto.

Tho not a melancholy utinam of my own,
but the desires of better heads that there
were a general Synod ..... for the
benefit of learning, to reduce it, as it
lay at first, in a few and select authors."

Religio Medici

B.L.

It was a period of transition & reconstruction accompanied
with uncertainty - & great problems. One was not the
happiest ~~recent~~ ~~author~~ of the father of authors Pendennis to be a
gentleman.

Cannot use.
14.X.1922 A.M.

64

67a

RDENS.

60. Rotterdam

34-/18-94

62b (note)

63

Cannot use
14.X.1922 A.M.

64 67a

Harry,

13, NORHAM GARDENS.

. Have . 1624. 1648. (Rotterdam) 1660. Rotterdam
(2 copies) 1751 (Glasgow) 1824 (Edinburgh.) 1894

62b (altd)

B. P.

This year in the annual inspection of
Christ Church Library my ship read
Orrery - A. & W. . It was authorum an Rochum ; but
the name suggested science and the famous
Orrery made for Charles Boyle by J. Rowley was
in a room close by. No book is wholly
without interest - even dead Kerr is the
question, why?

Not use
19.X.1922 WM

63

me prof-
sor Librarie
Curators -
day in the
nts many

1660.
1653
7. 96:

64 67a

Harry,

13, NORHAM GARDENS.

. Hague . 1626. 1646. (Rotterdam) 1660. Rotterdam
(2 copies) 1751 (Glasgow) 1824 (Edinburgh.) 1894
2 copies, one large paper. Padua 1669, 1673 Lond

Want Leyden 1639. 95. London 1646 (abroad). London
1660 Rotterdam 1654. 1661, 1671. Leyden 1737. 96.
In English 1653. Lond. ~~& 1673. Lond.~~

~~Amsterdam~~. Hague. 1658. Eng. Lond. 96. Lat. 1653
Eng. ~~Lon~~ 1651 Amsterdam (2 copies). Padua 1666.
2 copies)

63

Bibliotheca primo.

Two bits of annual duty impress me profoundly with the mortuary aspect of our libraries – the perlustration of the Bodleian Curators – note the word, probably only used to day in the Vice Chancellor's annual announcement – leads us into many bibliographical by-ways,

not use
19.X.1922 AM

64 67a

Harvey,

13, NORHAM GARDENS.

W. Harvey Cardiis. Hanov. 1628. 1648. (Rotterdam) 1660. Rotterdam (2 copies) 1751 (Glasgow) 1824 (Edinburgh.) 1894 2 copies, one large paper. Padova 1669, 1673 Lond

Want Leyden 1639. 4to. London 1648 (dedod). London 1660 Rotterdam 1654. 1661, 1671. Leyden 1737. 4to. In English 1653. Lond. ~~1673. Lond.~~

This is in de Backer 1653.

De Generatione ~~Re~~ Generatione. Hanov. 1652 Eng. Lond. 4to Lugd. 1653 Eng. ~~Lon~~ 1651 Amsterdam (2 copies). Padua 1666. (2 copies)

Exercitatio Anatomica Hanov, Cantab. 1649

Opera Omnia Hanov. London. 1766. 2 copies.

Prelectiones Anatomicæ. 1886. Hanov.

Lupe & Porter, " 1897. 2 copies

Wanted - Sir G. Paget. An unpublished MS of Harvey 1846. Camb. 1850 Lond.

" Aveling Memorials of Harvey

Munk Notes Harveiana. St B. Hosp. 23. 1847

" " Brief account of the Re-entombment of W Harvey Privately Printed 1883

Sir James Paget Records of Harvey 1846

" " " " St B. Hosp. 1886

ordered for Grey. 4/X/17

Card for Willis

To be tvl. a wilton on Harvey, 1st Cl.

Praeterea aequo animo oportet expendere, non eum
rerum inventorem esse, cui vaga aliqua cogitatio
elapsa est, in nullo fundata experimento, sed
eum omnino eam laudem mereri qui rerum
e suis fontibus per sua pericula, suaque medi-
tationes eruerit, & adeo firmis rationibus
stabilierit ut veri cupidos convincat.

Hallen. on Harvey. Elementa Physiologiae
T. I. 247 BB. H. 11

Wilton wood cark. / 11.
B.B.3.20,21

Moreover it behoves a just & unprejudiced mind, not indeed himself to be the discoverer,
who some wandering thought it has short-cut, if established on any proofs, but he
deserves praise universally, who from himself, through his own proofs (experiment, trial)
his own meditation, shall draw it out. & in addition shall establish it by solid reasons,
which shall convince those who desire the truth.

It is moreover necessary to a just mind, not to esteem him the true discoverer,
who whose wandering thought the idea has occurred, not founded on any
test; but to consider deserving that him in all respects of praise, who has drawn out
the truth by his own depths, through his own proofs, his own ponderings, and who
in addition has established it by solid reasons, which
shall convince those who desire the truth.

12. MARMAN CARDENS.

Notes.

Among the most difficult books to get are some of the 16th century books and English medical books. The solution was small a being in the remainder they were thumbed away by constant use. Ballen's Government of Health has rarely been sold [illegible] glass. The Hunterian copy fetched £16. The Pagnell Regimen sanitatis in the early edns 1530 is extremely rare.

Some others have cleaned tables & telephones. In the 1542 Quecksilver Surgery (which contains the first English translation of Book of Galen "the Therapeutyke (sic) or Methodes Cure") was printed at the sign of Henry Dabbe "stacyoner and bybly opolyst", and he for to sell in Poules Churchyarde at the sign of Judyth"

[illegible] would not do for Sales, Cats. & Booksellers Shops - Sections in Introducing - it is on blue. I suggest not to print unless all fragments printed separately. 19.X.1922 CM.

The assets came accumulations in rapid succession. 25.1.19. no. 53. the assyrian medical tablets came from Prof. School of Paris, the averroes Commentary on aristotle 1473 (no. 234), the Nicholas Cusa (nos. 7465-6) and the Problemata of aristotle (no. 246) and on the next morning. Arrhenius sent me the original papers of which his famous electrolytic dissociation theory is based (YY.1.11.)

no 1840

Also on def. Obs. Could only go into individually. all fragments printed separately. 19.X.1922 CM

ze, non cum
ua cogitatio
nento, ea
ed-
ibus
cauti
ypothesi

dis-covera
ef to the true discoverer,
any
proof, but the
proofs [experiment, mistry]
by solid reasons,

e true discoverer,
founded on any
him
who has drawn out-

proofs, his own ponderings, and who
in addition ~~shall have~~ has ~~thoroughly~~ established it by solid reasons, which
shall convince those who desire the truth'.

12, MORHAM GARDENS,

Fragmentary notes for Bibliotheca Literaria in
W. O's hand – leaves 68-69.

Bibliotheca Literaria

To
Some of the great – whether the world members
the mental superiors they made. Whether
aesthetic pleasure is not a doubtful test
of the quality of his association appreciation
Even many of the realism philosophers were clumsy
of real formula of reason. Empedocles follows
large steps in the history of human thought
& his standards were limited by his studies
in mind. Democritus
Theophrastus
Metander

I suggest not using this
for fragmentary Wilde
19.X.1922

depths, through his own proofs, his own ponderings, and who
~~have~~ has ~~thoroughly~~ established it by solid reasons, which
re who desire the truth".

31 MORMAN GARDENS

Fragmentary notes for Bibliotheca Literaria in
W. O's hand – leaves 68-69.

B. L.

676 (note)

Massinger in A very woman ( ) has in
St Paulo sketched not simply 'a bright star of
knowledge' as he is called, but a physician who
gives very sensible advice in a ~~sermon~~ grave consul-
tation with his surgeons. who practised not
'ridiculous charms' but by ~~christian~~ rules of chirurgia
and Aesculapius. It is a very pleasant picture a
the modesty of St Paulo deserves the well ~~deserved~~ encomia
encomium of the Viceroy.

I have heard how true
I know not; most physicians as they grow
greater in skill, grow less in their religion
attributing as much to natural causes
That they have little faith in that they cannot
Deliver reason for.; this doctor steers a
Another course.

In the same play when Cardenes is wounded
almeria washes that 'I could pour my blood
into his veins - a hint at transfusion, not as
yet practised but.

In the Parliament of love Briant the physician
to the court credulity washes to ~~part~~ send of Norall
to some practice are there Paris but he says

Hey no means
There in your house or nowhere you must cure me
The eye of the master fats the horse and then
His doctors by the patient may drink wine
In a fit of burning fever; for your presence
Works more than what you minister' and
the adds -
I hold your house a college of your art -
But was a shameless rascal who would prostitute
His wife to a 'rutting gallant'

69

68

'. Here is
ne seven.
st of health -
it ~~a~~ eternal
pulse this
ut dolor'
lecture of
etrobabb
Technical
who offers
medico &c
cozening

ibrary in Lit
Suggest
list.' to Lit
Messinger's
these as notes

Rm 24 - not is it in C.M.O.S
try to use these 2 B.L. pages unless
plays found — if found write
after books. A.M. 19.X.1922

'The Doctor in the English Novel' in W. O's hand and other fragmentary notes for Bibliotheca Literaria
leaves 70-78.
followed by typed copies of these. [Many of these paragraphs have been used as notes for the corresponding books in the catalogue]

Massinger

In the Emperor of the East there is an Emperor who asks ~~a trifle~~ of some seven-teen thousand crowns – a trifle in respect of health – for a cure – made up of all kinds of internal & external ingredients – which are guaranteed to "expulse the flatulencies, viscosities, and all other malignant distempers"

In the City Madam there is a good picture of an astrologer, Stargaze, with his astrolabe who casts the horoscope of the ladies. The technical language is well given

In the Bashful Lover the doctor who offers to restore youth to Alonzo by cosmetics & is badly mauled. for offering his 'colleagues water and adulterate oil'

Cannot find Massinger in W. O.'s library in list or in 24 – nor is he in E.H.O.'s list. ~~Therefore~~ I shall not try to use these 2 B. L. pages unless Massinger's plays found — if found write these as notes after books. R.M. 19.X.1922

'The Doctor in the English Novel' in W. O's hand
and other fragmentary notes for Bibliotheca Literaria
leaves 70-78.
followed by typed copies of these. [Many of these
paragraphs have been used as notes for the
corresponding books in the catalogue]

The Doctor in the English novel

In the early years of the nineteenth century the (typified) division - ~~which~~ to which the three licensing bodies still bear witness - between the ~~apothecary, surgeon & physician was~~ was well marked. Like the father of Arthur Pendennis the apothecary kept a humble ~~little~~ shop, with a gilt pestle & mortar over the door[1], and "not only attended gentlemen in their sick rooms, and ladies at the most interesting periods of their lives but would condescend to sell a brown paper plaster to a farmers wife across the counter or to vend tooth brushes hair powder & London perfumery". As told in the famous novel he might ~~progress~~ evolve from the lowly shop stage into and ~~does~~ a general practice, while still dispensing his own medicines and, as in the case of Mr Pendennis the secret ambition to be a gentleman ~~was~~ might finally be gratified. The apothecaries were fair game for the wits and wags. Their social position was well defined - with the upper servants. As Lady Chettam says in Middlemarch "I like a medical man more on a footing with the servants; they are often all the cleverer. Thackeray dedication

(1) When I practised as Merchant Taylor 1874-1884 it was the common custom of the French practitioners to hang out as a sign over the door a pestle & mortar.

(1) Personal information from Miss Jowett's sister

Jan Henry Holland [illegible] volume I. Clare, the Rev Gideons second wife, is a warning!

A

Wrotnów reverse between me & Lucy Hamburg

Sarah Orne Jewett: "Country Doctor" is one of
the very best sketches of the type in the profession -
He is interesting to know both, as Leslie is a sketch of
her father. He was a good & helpful story of a man
who had had the Jacksons & Bigelow and
the Shattucks & Hendricks as teachers & friends.
The younger Dr. Jacob Bigelow who really
spends - "we must look to the living to learn the
laws of life, not to the dead. A week shows you where
the reef is, perhaps, but not how to manage a ship in
the open" "p 109" does not show a pleasanter picture
of the woman medical student than Nan, who, at last
George Eliot, I am sure. The ending is more untrue to life

(1) Personal information from Miss Jewett's sister

Jan Steen Holland ... volume) . Clara, the Mrs Gibbons second wife, is a warning!

Wetland reversion between me & Lucy Hamlet

. of Carling pors, Dr Magnoribanks (in
wife is the type ~~of~~ self reliant-
ring personality everything is possible
the makes his own position. To quote
g ~~of~~ a sudden death was ~~kind~~ kind, ~~and~~
has a couple of paragraphs upon about the
~~of~~ a life makes in its completeness "a
man, and a good man in his way, &
d to many people in his lifetime -
not seem to have that need of another state
completer existence which most men have.
no reason why he should die - a man who
mmended with this lower region in which
e badly, & where so few of us were contented"

#

Anthony Trollopes novel of this name

~~Bobliotheca literaria~~

Begun separate pap

The English Country Doctor.

~~Beardsworth~~ a member of
a family with several generations of distinguished
physicians - and with a brother in the profession - one
naturally looks a sympathetic treatment - the
doctor of Harriet Martineau. Deerbrook, which
the D. N. B. says she thought her best work, is not
a pleasant novel; but Dr Hope, the real hero, is a loveable fellow
from whom the young doctor may learn his
lessons - how to win over a wayward wife,
and how to ~~make friends~~ beat a rival
practitioner, so as to make him a friend.

#

~~Mrs Gibson~~ In Mrs Gaskells "Wives and Daughters"
Mrs Gibson has the true ring, and we follow him a
that dear Molly in his ~~wonder~~ wide range of practice -
"to lonely cottages on the borders of great commons, to
farm houses at the end of narrow county lanes that
led to nowhere else". There is a good account of
the apprenticeship system (chap. V.) and the Masters'
prescription for calf-love is delightful ~~He is supposed~~
~~The~~ The original of Peter Holland of Hunts ford
Cheshire, the father of the well known physician
Sir Henry Holland. (See Mrs. Gaskell's account of the
writing). Clare, the Mrs Gibsons second wife, is a
warning!

#

In the Chronicles of Carlingford, Dr Marjoribanks (in music Marjoribanks) is the type of the self reliant doctor, with a strong personality everything is possible. Such a man of this type makes his own position. To quote him the blessing of a sudden death was kind, and Mrs Oliphant has a couple of paragraphs upon the subject which expresses such a life makes in its completeness "

"He was a just man, and a good man in his way, & had been kind to many people in his lifetime - but still he did not seem to have that need of another state of being which makes complete existence which most men have. There seemed no reason why he should die - a man who was so well connected with this lower region in which many of us fare badly, & where so few of us are contented"

#

Dr Thorne, in Anthony Trollope's novel of this name, is a drawn sketch of the transition in the English profession from the apothecary to the general practitioner. Though a graduated physician, and entitled to call himself a doctor, he compounded his own medicines "putting together common powders for rural bowels & spreading vulgar ointments for agricultural ailments" There was a strong barrier between the "gentlemen physicians" and the apothecary who did the rougher practice & made up medicines & sent a bill. Chapt. III gives a good picture of the quarrel. I love Dr Thorne for his theory as to the happiness of children - "he argued that the principal duty which a parent owed to a child was to make him happy" A wise man!

and we owe her a deep debt for this story
sketch of life in a provincial town.
It is often dull but my brother Regius of Cambridge,

1) "This was an offence both to the physicians whose distinction seemed infringed on, and to the surgeon-apothecaries with whom he ranged himself" Bk V. ch. XLV.

repr 133 in no. 3576 mst

~~Bot. Mess. Beleg.~~ Begin new page

American fiction is strong only in hero-
ine he has reached a ~~high level of development~~ position
with ~~Mrs~~ Mrs Archer who, when ~~I saw~~ at the Shattuck
~~was~~ the Mass. med. Soc. which the President-
~~was~~ ~~was~~ ~~doing the usual~~ announcing ~~business~~ the
~~rolling~~ men ~~fell~~ ~~on~~ the 1200 in the big Mechanic's

no. 4769

Asst the Secretary a dozen medical men ~~in succession~~ upon the novel
in which the doctor is best described and a majority
will say Middlemarch. Lydgate is at once an example
and a warning. He illustrates an attempt to graft
Gradgrind a custom in a provincial town by doing a
general practice & yet not dispensing drugs". He was
well born, well bred & well trained, and "about his
ordinary bearing there was a certain pluck, a fearless
expectation of success, a confidence in his own powers &
integrity much fortified by contempt for petty obstacle
or seductions which he had no experience". Bk ii. chapt.
xv. is a fine description for man of the highest type:
whose scientific interest — took the form of professional
enthusiasm, & who had a burning conviction that
the medical profession was the finest in the world.
Then, too, he had "a flesh-&-blood sense of fellowship"
and cared not only for the cases but for persons &
interests, especially Elizabeth". The warning in his
case is plain — he did not, to marry a fool with a pretty
face! he had follow his wrecked career with pathetic
his marriage ~~was~~ ruined his intellectual life in a cont-
wasting struggle with worldly annoyances. "He once
called her his basil plant; and when she asked pro-
fanely what basil was, said it was a plant which had
flourished wonderfully on a murdered man's brains".
would that the Lydgates existed only in fiction! Poor Lyd-
was happy in her relations with the profession,
and one owes her a deep debt for this early Victorian
sketch of life in a provincial town.
It is often said that my brother Reginis of Cambridge,

1) "This was an offence both to the physicians whose ex-
clusive distinction seemed unprivileged on, and to
the surgeon-apothecaries with whom he ranged him-
self" Bk V. ch. ~~xliv~~ XLV.

Begin separate pag.

repr 133 in no. 3576 mss

~~Bodleian Library~~ Begin new page

American fiction is strong only in new-
ere he has reached a ~~high~~ position of development
at
natch ~~xx~~ where they ~~when I saw~~ the Shattuck
the Mass. med. Soc. while the President-
amounting
~~was~~ ~~was~~ ~~doing~~ the record number of the
men
rolling over the 1200 ~~fact~~ in the big Mechanic
a definite
~~a permanent~~ impression ~~remains~~ that
to large collection of
~~was~~ had ~~I saw~~ seen a ~~baby~~ of doctors
indicating both ~~his~~ breeding & posture. The
ell drawn by Oliver Wendell Holmes ~~in~~
~~ian angel~~ ~~and in Christ Church~~ We are
~~have~~ more of Dr Samuel Hurlbut ~~on~~ whose

old

77

R.L.

79

no

75 6

Sir Clifford Allbutt was the original of Lydgate. Nothing
in their careers are in common save the training
& the high aspirations in a provincial town. There
is a basis for the statement. When Dr Bachan
lived at Hanwell, one Sunday afternoon he had
just returned from a visit to George Eliot &
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been discussed at her house that afternoon
and she confessed Dr Allbutt - as he was at
that time - early career at Leeds had given
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(1893) – see repr 133 in no. 3576 mrt

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The doctor in american fiction is strong only in New-England, where he has reached a ~~high state of development~~ position difficult to match ~~elsewhere~~ anywhere else, ~~when Holmes~~ at the Shattuck lecture (1903) ~~before~~ the Mass. med. Soc. ~~which~~ while the President ~~was cuddling~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~dear~~ ~~departing~~ annoyting ~~the dear~~ ~~audience~~ the orator looking over the 1200 men in the big Mechanics Hall received a definite impression ~~which~~ that never before had I seen so large a collection of doctors closely with faces indicating both breeding a pasture. The New England doctor has been well drawn by Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Guardian Angel and in ~~three~~ ~~novels~~. We are sorry not to have more of Dr Samuel Hurlbut on whose ~~has been~~ five generations pilots ~~of~~ compositae and Dal polychrest ~~of~~ of Athens villagers had thriven. That is a good ~~He~~ sketch in chapt. XI. where Byles Gridley – the Guardian Angel – brings the younger Dr Hurlbut – to his senses with a reclame from the Hippocratic oath.

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THE DOCTOR in the ENGLISH NOVEL.

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R. L. Stevenson's 'The Body Snatcher' [7] is a story of the Burke & Hare days in Edinburgh, unfairly told towards Knox, the great anatomist, & showing doubtless the gross traditions current among R. L. Stevenson's young days. There is no evidence of Knox complicity in the crimes. When 'hard put' for subjects 'it was the universal custom to ask no questions'. The public compelled the schools to connive at the dirty work of the resurrectionists. see no LH.2.32] Knox's demonstrations at the time were Ferguson, Jones, and Miller

a dear old friend the late Dr. J.D. Macdonald of Hamilton, told a pupil of Knox at the time, often talked of the terrible uproar created by the discovery of the murders. was emphatic as to the student testimony in favour of Knox.

It is a good story all the same.

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THE DOCTOR in the ENGLISH NOVEL.

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THE DOCTOR IN THE ENGLISH NOVEL.

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x When I practised in Montreal '74 to '84, it was the common custom of the French practitioners to have as a sign over the door a pestle and mortar.

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THE DOCTOR IN THE ENGLISH NOVEL.

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THE DOCTOR in the ENGLISH NOVEL.

In the early years of the nineteenth century, the threefold division - to which the three licensing bodies still bear witness - was well marked. Like the father of Arthur Pendennis, the Apothecary kept a humble little shop, with a gilt pestle and mortar over the door[x], and "not only attended gentlemen in their sick rooms, and ladies at the most interesting periods of their lives, but would condescend to sell a brown paper plaster to a farmer's wife across the counter or to vend tooth brushes, hair powder and London perfumery." As told in the famous novel, he might evolve from the lowly shop stage into a general practice, while still dispensing his own medicines, and, as in the case of Mr. Pendennis, the secret ambition to be a gentleman might finally be gratified. The Apothecaries were fair game of all the wits and wags. Their social position was well defined - with the upper servants. As Lady Chettam says in Middlemarch "I like a medical man more on a footing with the servants; they are often all the cleverer."

x When I practised in Montreal '74 to '84, it was the common custom of the French practitioners to have as a sign over the door a pestle and mortar.

THE DOCTOR IN THE ENGLISH NOVEL.

In the early years of the nineteenth century, the fifteenth-
division - of which the first licensing bodies still bear witness -
was well marked. Like the talent of ATTAINT Pendennis', the Profes-
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very large & humble little one, with a Hall Beetle and Master over
the Door*, and "not only affended Gentlemen in their sick rooms',
and ladies at the most interesting periods their lives', but would
condescend to sell a pound paper pyramid to a Tenant, & wife across
the counter or to any body food primates, past Bowgey and London per-
-tumerty." As sold in the famous novel, he might even join from the
lowly ones state into a General Practice, while still dispensing
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The Professions were just as all the wife and sons. Their
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A member of a family with several generations of distinguished physicians - and with a brother in the profession - one naturally expects a sympathetic treatment of the Doctor by Harriet Martineau, Deerbrook, which the D.N.B. says she thought her best work, is not a pleasant novel, but Dr. Hope, the real hero, is a lovable fellow

SARAH ORNE JEWETT, "Country Doctor" ( ) is a sketch of her father.x A good and helpful story, for Dr. Leslie is a man who had had the Jacksons and Bigelow and the Shattucks and Bowditches as teachers and friends. It is Jacob Bigelow who really speaks - "We must look to the living to learn the laws of life, not to the dead. A wreck shows you where a reef is, perhaps, but not how to manage a ship in the offing" (p. 109). No pleasanter picture of the woman medical student exists than Nan, who at last married George, I am sure. The ending, as it is, is most untrue to life.

x Personal information from Miss Jewett's sister.

* Personal information from Miss Yewoff's sister.

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In Mrs. Gaskell's "Wives and Daughters" Mr. Gibson has the treu ring, and we follow him and that dear Molly in that wide range of practice "to lonely cottages on the borders of great commons, to farm houses at the end of narrow country lanes that led to nowhere else." There is a good account of the apprenticeship system (chap. v), and the Master's description of calf-love is delightful. The original is said to be Peter Holland of Knutsford, Cheshire, the father of the well-known physician, Sir Henry Holland (see MS Genealogy at the back of the volume). Clare, Mr. Gibson's second wife, is a warning!

In the chronicles of Carlingford, Dr. Marjoribanks (in Miss Marjoribanks) is the type of the self-reliant doctor, with whose strong personality everything is possible. Such a man makes his own position. To give him the blessing of a sudden death was kind, Mrs. Oliphant has a couple of paragraphs upon the impression such a life makes in its completeness - "He was a just man,

was to make him happy." Wise man!

A member of a family will often undergo generations of distinguished physicians - and with a profession - one naturally expects a somewhat different treatment of the Doctor by Hatter's Castle, from what would be the D.M.O.H. eyes and fingers per post mortem, if not Deerstalk, when the Lord Chief Justice of the West Riding, but Dr. Hope, the best medical jurist of his day, was a personal friend, and from whom he would receive a different treatment; and how of this fact a first principle make him a friend.

In Mrs. Caskell's "Wives and Daughters" Mr. Gibson and the Marquis of Hollingford (in real life Dr. Martindale) at the time of the well-known position. To give him the pleasure of a sudden death was one

kind. Mrs. Oliphant has a scene to portray a real journalist's ab-
sion such a life makes in its completeness - as we say "He

Ask the opinion of a dozen medical men upon the novel in which the doctor is best described, and a majority will say Middlemarch. Lydgate is at once an example and a warning. He illustrates an attempt to break tradition and custom in a provincial town by doing general practice and yet not dispensing drugs.[x] He was well born,

and a good man in his way, and had been kind to many people in his lifetime - but still he did not seem to have that need of another rectifying completer existence which most men have. There seemed no reason why he should die - a man who was so well connected with this lower region in which many of us fare badly, and where so few of us are contented."

Dr. Thorne, in Anthony Trollope's novel of this name, sketches incidentally the transition in the English profession from the Apothecary to the general practitioner. Though a graduated physician, and entitled to call himself a doctor, he compounded his own medicine, "putting together common powders for rural bowels or spreading vulgar ointments for agricultural ailments." There was a strong barrier between the "guinea fee and the principle of giving advice and selling no medicine", of the physician and the apothecary who did the routine practice, made up medicines and sent a bill. Chapter III gives a good picture of the quarrel. I love Dr. Thorne for his theory as to the happiness of children - "he argued that the principal duty which a parent owed to a child was to make him happy." Wise man!

A member of a family will several generations of distinguished physicians - and will find a profession in the profession - one usually expects a wholehearted treatment of the Doctor by patient, which the D.M.B. says are fundamental for good work, if not Democratic, which of course, does not necessarily follow a lovable temperament, but Dr. Hope, the last hero, is a lovable fellow in many ways although one did the routine practice, made up medicines and sometimes bungled a case, but on the whole was a good man in his way, and had need kind of many people in his

I love Dr. Thorne for his fresh appearance to children - and because of the bright fun the principal duty which is least to make him pay. "Wise man;

Ask the opinion of a dozen medical men upon the novel in which the doctor is best described, and a majority will say Middlemarch. Lydgate is at once an example and a warning. He illustrates an attempt to break tradition and custom in a provincial town by doing general practice and yet not dispensing drugs.[x] He was well born, well bred, and well trained, and "about his ordinary bearing there was a certain fling, a fearless expectation of success, a confidence in his own powers and integrity much fortified by contempt for petty obstacle or seductions, of which he had no experience." Bk ii, chap. xv is a fine description of a man of the highest type, whose scientific interest took the form of professional enthusiasm, and who had a burning conviction that the medical profession was the finest in the world. Then, too, he had a flesh-and-blood sense of fellowship and cared not only for the 'cases' but for John and Elizabeth, especially Elizabeth. The warning in his case is plain - not to marry a fool with a pretty face! We follow his wrecked career with pathetic interest. An unmitigated calamity, his marriage ruined his intellectual life in a soul-wasting struggle with worldly annoyances. "He once called her his basil plant, and when she asked for an explanation, said that basil was a plant which had flourished wonderfully on a murdered man's brains." Would that the Lydgates existed only in fiction! George Eliot was happy in her relations with the profession, and we owe her a deep debt for this early Victorian sketch of it in a provincial town.

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x "This was offensive, both to the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed infringed on, and to the surgeon-apothecaries with whom he ranged himself." Bk V, ch. xliv.

saw to make him happy." Wise man;

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* "Him saw otherwise, both to the Dawtolsaid whose exclusive dis-
function seemed limitimed on, and to the SUNTEON-DOCTHECSTIES
with whom he talked himself." BK V, ch. XLIV.

Victorian skeleton of it in a PROVINCIAL town.

with the profession"-and we owe not a deep debt to this city
existed only in fiction; George Eliot saw Dodd in her Lydgate
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ance. "He once called-her his ideal figure, and never ate baked tor
ta sabyle yl is ze once me, exampla a bue s MARTINE. He illustrates
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ssw to make him happy." Wise man;

The Doctor in American fiction is strong only in New England, where he has reached a position difficult to match elsewhere. At the Shattuck Lecture (1903) of the Mass. Med. Soc. while the President was anointing the orator, looking over the 1200 men in the big Hall, I received a definite impression that never

It is often said that my brother Regius of Cambridge, Sir Clifford Allbutt, was the original of Lydgate. Nothing in their careers is in common save the training and the high aspirations in a provincial town.[1] When Dr. Bastian lived at Hanwell, one Sunday afternoon he had just returned from a visit to George Eliot, and the conversation turned on Middlemarch which had appeared recently. He said that the matter had been discussed at her house that afternoon, and she confessed Dr. Allbutt's - as he was at that time - early career at Leeds had given her suggestions.

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Eliot was a genius, no example but a master. He illustrates as Ivyesque is at once an example but a master. He illustrates as attempt to track tradition and custom in a provincial town by going general practice and lay not dramatique ours. He was well good.

If is often said that Mr Proctor Keene of Cambridge, Sir Clifford Allbutt, was the original of Lydgate. Nothing in fact certain is at common save the training and the high reputations in provincial town. When Dr. Beaglen lived at Hemmell, one Sunday afternoon he had just returned from a walk to George Eliot, and the conversation turned on Middlemarch which had appeared recently. He said that the matter had been discussed at that house afternoon, and she contested Dr. Allbutt's - as he saw it that was originated from Cambridge, Sir

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exists, than Nan, who at last married George Gery, I am sure. The ending at it is most untrue to life.

(1) Personal imformation from Miss Jewett's sister.

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Fragmentary notes about catalogues and books
[no doubt intended for use in the catalogue of the
Bibliotheca Osleriana.]

96

Warder Catalogues. Rare English items may often be met with in foreign libraries, particularly where a man collects in a certain field. The early almanacs & Prognostications for example form a special section in bibliography of great interest to the physician, the mathematician & the astronomer. many of the most distinguished physicians of the end of the 15th & the first half of the 16th centuries cultivated the prognostication & practised judicial astrology. Cardan regulated his life by the stars & he cast the horoscope of Christ. Rabelais almanacs! when will a perfect one be found? were worth their weight in gold. the

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the catalogue recently sold of the library of the duc D. Mario Massimo. There were more than a hundred of these annual prognostications, chiefly Italian An English bibliophile interested in early English works on Astronomy, surveying & dialling would be able to pull in 'bargains' at half the price similar they would bring at Sotheby's

about wes papers &c after dealt with as always, the question a pertinent question of Johnson "Who knows whether these things may happen to fall into the hands of a wise man or a fool?

the authors death. In the 800 figures of the human face the prognostic significance of every line is given and one can predict the end of your parents & friends by the position of the wrinkles & moles. It is what may be called a show book, meant to interest a group of students' and as an art it has which has precedents much superior to Palmistry. Indagine's Chiromancia 1543 which I also possess, is chiefly valuable for the splendid portraits of the author. It is one of the early works on Physiognomy and contains also the canons of judicial astrology

~~A good idea of the endless interest of Hobbes-worthy impressions~~

As a friend of his remarked. "Amherst's sale is a tragedy - he is selling his heart's blood"

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Arrngts have been made to make
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No other book-auction is so interesting as Sotheby's. A sale at the Hotel des Commissaires-Priseurs, Paris, (Hotel Drouot Salle 7) has not nearly the same fascination. Quietly conducted ~~with~~ by the Auctioneer who has their clerks by his side and one below who repeats in a low tone the bids, the buyers are London are chiefly dealers. On the 2nd of October I spent an ~~afternoon~~ hour at the sale of the library (5th section) of the late Comte A. W. The collection related chiefly to the history of France, and it was astonishing to notice the very low prices which handsomely bound 17th & 18th century books fetched. A few hundred dollars would have founded a fine select library with good bindings at any rate. It is strange what waste books are, and the most respectable volume may wander from its near relations and turn up in most questionable company. Three books on which I am interested were stranded among tomes of Moldavy art and Moral Philosophy. Gesner's Fish-book, the fine Zurich edition with 700 figures, 1585. Among all the dealers I was too shy to bid but my regret was tempered by the thought of my fine Historia animalium. 3 vols. picked up for 25 francs. I ~~do not often miss anything~~ some pass by

~~If Sotheby's whose memory stood at be~~
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published nearly the hundred years after the author's death. In the 800 figures of the human face the prognostic significance of every line is given and one can predict the end of your parents & patients by the position of the wand & notes. It is what may be called a show book, useful to interest a group of students and an ~~am~~ artist ~~it has~~ which has passed into much superior to Palmistry. Indagine's Chiromancia, 1543, which I also possess, is chiefly valuable for the splendid portrait of the author. It is one of the early works on Physiognomy and contains also the canons of judicial astrology

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Pliny - it is marvellous that a man
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As a friend of his remarked. "Ambert's life is
a tragedy - he is selling his heart's blood"

Talks on Books

Guai

Via Roma

as a rich contribution to the literary [illegible] of the next generation. - I estimate that there will be some 20 or 30 of our select volumes containing that - It is only proper that I should have thirty readers towards thirty men who have done for us what I have helped to do for our fellow-children. ~~Each of these I will thank~~ A history of the books is a graveyard - books as dead as their authors - what is the fate of 999 of every 1000 books is to die without the ghostliness of a ~~[illegible]~~ volume in

For fragmentary use. Rome 19.X.1922

94

Paris is the paradise of the book lover. It must indeed be a city of readers & book buyers as the bouquiniste is everywhere and of all sorts and conditions. ~~There is~~ from the princely shop of Damascène Morgand to the rickety stall in the open market. The Latin Quarter caters only to the brain and to the stomach - book shops & cafés at every turn, adapted to please all tastes & pockets. In both you can lunch for a franc & ~~or~~ or from 2 to 5 frs at all and there are a dozen places under a tent like Odéon where you have as great a range in prices for intellectual viands. One great improvement has taken place in a majority of the book shops. You can find out in a few moments whether an author you are looking for is in stock. The card catalogue has made book-hunting easy. In one morning I got those works of Gabriel Naudé within half an hour. ~~It is~~ a good rule to buy old books in other countries than that native to the author, but it does not always hold good. I paid twice the price for the 2nd edition of Naudé

Deals = book-shops. Could be used at end of last draft of Introduction under Book-shops. A.W.
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1927.

Banker will have a wider grasp of present problems if he has read Fowler's essay, if he knows the history of peace &.

Who would not rather trust a lawyer whom you found fortified unawares with perused taste an early edition of Frederician or

Too fragmentary. I'm afraid to be used - quite like Burroughs' "A Book-worm" A.W.
19.X.1922.

Talks on Books

Guns

Vca Roma
whatwould be
as a rich contribution to the libra
next generation. - I estimate that they
as a new report volume containing
suppose that I should have thought
men who have done for us what I have helped
grandchildren. ~~And up to when I will thought of~~
~~the books~~ is a graveyard - books as dead as their authors - books
2 a this field of 999 of every 1000 books is to die
without the ghostly of a note of pleasure

Too fragmentary
use. CMc
13.X.1922

'Borrowings of a Book-worm' in W. O'C Land Leaves 97-103

[Internal evidence (leaf. 102, lines 7 and 8) suggests that at least part of this paper was written before Sir Horace came over to England [A.M.]

But the Times Book Club, mentioned on the first page, was started in Oct. 1905. Perhaps intended for delivery or publication in America.

Not to be printed with the Introduction in the Catalogue, because:
1. The MS. was not found with the preceding papers, but separately.
2. A considerable part of this MS. was used for 'The Library School in the College', Libr. assoc. Report 318

95

The worth of a hobby to a man is what he gets out of it – health, distraction from cares, breadth of view, greater interest in his occupation; few pastimes give a better return than bibliography – and it is within the reach of every one since now a days if a man cannot collect himself the libraries will help him to study any subject. Of a Banker will have a wider grasp of present problems if he has read Jevons essay, if he knows the history of peace.

Who would not trust a lawyer whom you found fortified unawares with personal taste an early edition of Justinian or

1927.

in 1907

vii

Two fragments I'm afraid to be used – quite like Burrowings of a Book-worm A.M.
19.X.1922.

'Burrowings of a Book-worm' in W. O'Oland Leaves 97-103

[Internal evidence (leaf. 102, lines 7 and 8) suggests that at least part of this paper was written before Sir Wm. came over to England [A.M.]

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W.W.F., 1927.

The 1st two leaves, 97-8 were printed by Cushing, i, p. 579-80, who dated it at least 5 years too early.

Young Wm. death 'a few years ago' is mentioned on leaf 102; died in 1902

The 'Rimes Sale [day] at Arthur's' - the article changed to 'apologia here - took place in 1907 + is described in the Catalogue, p. xxvii

~~Bibliographical Browsings~~ Book-worm Burrowings

by

Egerton Yorrick Davis, Jr.

A Weird Tale of Bibliopegic Apologia

(1)

In the final stage of that distressing malady, as so vividly
by John Ferrar described to ~~manifold~~ by Orbilius, the biblio-
maniac ~~infested~~ haunts the auction rooms, and notes with
envious eyes the precious volumes as they are handed about
for inspection, or chortles with joy as he hears the bids rise
higher & higher for some precious treasure already in his ~~shelf~~
possession. In this final entheal doom the chief symptom,
as mentioned ~~supra~~ by Orbilius is the daily perusal of the catalogues
of auction sales. Caring nothing for ~~new~~ books, & the
new announcements of ~~Mr~~ Murray & Co, of Houghton Mifflin
~~& Co, & the Macmillan~~ book firms, he skips the ~~boring~~ advertising pages
of the Spectator, of the Athenæum, of the Nation and having
long since abandoned the Book-lovers Library & scoffing
at the Times Book Club ~~& Bookman~~ all his spare moments
are devoted to the ~~a~~ pernicious literature spread broad
cast by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, Hodgson & Co, Christie
& Co, Anderson, W. Müller & Burdekin, Puttick & Simpson &
others.

No longer a frequenter of stalls of
book shops, and eschewing as evil all dealings with the
trade, nothing will tempt him into Dodd, Mead & Co or
Scribner's or Putnam's or ~~Brentano's~~ into his former London
haunts - Ellis, Maggs or even into that ~~paradise~~ of
15 Piccadilly over the door of which is ~~that~~ ~~name~~ ~~magic name~~ Quaritch. He will stroll
along the Quai Malaquais and gaze longingly & longingly
the windows but resists and I have even known him
so for three days in succession to enter the
and not venture inside that fascinating shop. ~~He has~~
~~read days of the classics he is~~ Like the secret drinker
~~with the~~ ~~not often~~ with a full bottle of his soul and the

know the phases of his mind as expressed in his writings
To be supremely happy, with the instinct of the collector must be
added the mental attitude of the student. Either alone lacks
completeness; the one supplements the other. Personally I can read
with pleasure a classic even such as Rasselas though issued
in "penny dreadful" form by Mr Stead, I prefer the
and feel nearer to the immortal I sinned when I hold the
original in my hand. It is all a matter of sentiment - not
is but ~~I am full of sentiment~~ ~~the~~ my very marrow-spring bones
are full of sentiment and as I feel towards my blood relations - or some of them! - and
to my intimate friends in the flesh as I feel to these friends with
~~their~~ spirit with whom I am in communion through the medium of the
printed ~~written~~ word.

(1)
(2)

I would like to see in every college a ~~course in~~ bibliography, incorporated (taught) say, with the English literature class but I would have it carried out in a practical way, making the class in a part of the character spirit thoroughly familiar with the ~~original~~ editions of the great masters. Take Milton for example. The little booklet with Lycidas - what a history & what a story it tells in its few pages, & how it ~~adds~~ completes the appreciation of the poem to know the circumstances under which it was written. Only a few libraries of course possess the

but in an enterprising class one member could get a photograph of the title page and another could write an essay on these collectors so common in the 17th century, while a third could document on [illegible] & [illegible] would reconstruct the

~~travel~~ kettle on the trivet ~~for tea down to make a night of it~~ (2)
the victim in this last stage indulges his passion alone and he is never so happy as with a ~~copy~~ Dibdin catalogue and the help of Livingston (1) or Hazlitt (2) he prepares to send his bids to the auction. ~~There is method in his madness~~ Though the spirit of the gambler is upon him for he makes his calculations with shrewdness and knows the prices at which his favorite books have brought. He is never disappointed, for he has a strong conviction - that the world is one big auction room in which ~~every-~~ ~~thing comes to the hammer, and in his own bibliophile corner,~~ to- ~~his book must buy enough and then~~ the Gods sell everything ~~big and little~~ to the man who can wait to its true value ~~and~~ If he loses to day, ~~it may be his turn~~ tomorrow, may bring luck And this element of uncertainty gives zest to the pursuit.

Nor is he an indiscriminate buyer, seeking incunabula and (over) and éditions de luxe with equal avidity, but ~~with the~~ one guiding principle, ~~that~~ interest in an author ~~as the man,~~ ~~he~~ ~~has~~ limits the range of his desires and keeps his library within the compass of his house - and purse. The great difficulty is to keep the passion within bounds, so fascinating ~~and absorbing~~ and so numerous is the company into which it brings him! Any one of the elect may absorb his energies for months. Charles Lamb said that he lived on Landor's Citation for a week. after first reading; I lived on his Pericles for six months; and when hungry or thirsty after the mental labours of the day, I find refreshment in the Worthies or in any page of the Holy & Profane State. ~~But~~ Before this happy stage is reached you must know the man - not ~~that~~ biography should precede rather indeed it should follow the systematic study of a man's work, but to get on such terms of intimacy you must love the man as a friend and

To know the phases of his mind as expressed in his writings - To be supremely happy, the instinct of the collector must be added the mental attitude of the student. Either alone lacks completeness; the one supplements the other. Personally I can read with pleasure a classic ~~novel~~ such as Rasselas though issued in "penny dreadful" form by Newnes, I prefer the original in my hand. It is all a matter of sentiment - not and feel nearer to the immortal I cannot when I hold the is but ~~I am full of sentiment~~ my very marrow & my bones are full of sentiment as I feel towards my blood relations - or some of them! - and as I feel towards my intimate friends in the flesh so I feel to those friends ~~with~~ whose spirit I am in communion through the medium of the printed ~~written~~ word.

(1)
(2)

Into this final stage I suppose to have lapsed, gradually & insensibly, and without the loss of my self respect.

I would like to see in every college a ~~course~~ bibliography, memorized taught
yay, with the English literature class but I would have it carried out
in a practical way, making the class in a love of the choice spirit
thoroughly familiar with the ~~original~~ best editions of the great masters.
Take Milton for example. The little booklet with Lycidas - what a history
& what a story ~~it~~ has in its few pages, & how it completely ~~is impossible to~~
the possession of the poem to know the circumstances under
which it was written. Only a few libraries of course possess the
but in an enterprising class, one member would get a photograph of the title
page ~~and~~ another would write an essay on these college
so common in the 17th century, ~~what~~ a third would discuss the
Milton life at Christ College, ~~what~~ a fourth would reconstruct the
life of King. Comus ~~must be~~ dealt with in the same way
and the 1645 edition of the poems, ~~before~~ would occupy a semester. ~~under the~~
~~before~~ The Paradise poems ~~were read~~, and ~~what~~ the prose
writings would take an entire session ~~must be devoted~~. In a library of the
importance & size of that which bears the honoured name of Peter
Redpath all the original editions of Milton should be on the shelves,
the proud gift of well-do-do merchants whose sons became imbued
in the bibliography class. How delightful to deal with Erasmus
in the same way & how helpful to the senior student - how stimulating
to the teacher! How many students read the Praise of Folly -
how many study the Colloquies! The man cannot be separated from
his books - both must be taken together if an intimate estimate of his position
and his influence is to be made. ~~To~~ A winter could be spent
with Thomas More. and in mastering his books the student
would take on the way everything that was needful about the
reformation in England. ~~Such~~ The great advantage of concentration
on one author and his period is seen in the awakening
of a vital and enduring interest in which way alone is a
taste for good literature inculcated. The dry formal lecture never
or at any rate, rarely, touches the heart, but in the ~~good~~ conversational
method of the seminar, or in the quiet evening at home with a
select group and a few good editions of his favorite author, the
~~teacher~~ enthusiasm of the teacher becomes contagious. How different
would be the attitude of mind of the average student towards the
"Essay on the Human Understanding" of the splendid story of Locke's
life ~~were~~ served as an introduction to it. ~~and~~ The man & the
book must go together - sometimes indeed as in the case of Montaigne
the book is the man. a very superficial acquaintance with many men
leads to the conviction that many of them have no appetite whatever for
good literature. The newspaper & the 10¢ magazine more than satisfies their
desires and yet if caught early enough and inoculated a genuine interest
may be awakened. and I know of no ~~teacher~~ more likely to have a
strong influence in his life. Teachers & preachers have to know books
but those upon whom their benign influence is most manifest
is the ordinary business man to whom they are the very salt of life
by cards or the club, stamp [illegible]
A love of books may be the one thing to maintain in him the sentiment of
the ideal and ~~how~~ it is ~~the~~ particularly that poetry has such a real value in every
day life helping a man to cherish ~~the~~ thoughts that lift him above
the petty details of life, that shew his path with flowers, that make
him hopeful and helpful among his fellows. With the elder Aphrodite
he may wander in green pastures and she will be to him at once a
sister & a lover to ~~teach~~ him pure & undefiled until she hand him
over ~~to some gentle~~
to the ~~the~~ companion for life of some gentle
Campaspe

shadow haunts the book lover who through long years of
e and hard work, has made a choice collection – What is
asures? In every auction catalogue with its well-late
d by the late Richard de Bury Smith" he sees the discarded
s his treasures will be scattered and his precious
nto the strangers hands of strangers. And Perhaps it is
y fate on the side of the water where all yet families "have
slay". What sight more distressing than to see a fine
– vast & rare, neglected & unused in the hands of some
–. And the history of special collections given to institutions
ranging. For more than a century William Hunter has
to provide for better treatment of [illegible] priceless
ks which he left to Glasgow University. The two

A lover of good books is almost always a good man and usually
a good citizen – but not always. I had business relations once very much
against my inclination at first with a notorious political boss, a padlock
of ballot-boxes, a corrupter of the press, a wholesale purchaser of legis-
latures and legislators. Rarely have I spent a more delightful
evening than in his well stocked library! Shelly, Keats, Tennyson
& Browning were his favorites and he had beautifully bound
original editions. And he knew about them and his mind was
saturated with the best of their compositions. Thus political gamester
never went to sleep without reading poetry! He seemed to
& employ what Rousseau said that "one may become upright and
virtuous in action without having ceased to be just and good in
soul" certainly – had the best of friends, loved dearly & keenly
appreciated and yet his name stank in the nostrils of all good
citizens

There are three reasons why the average man – the man in the street –
the man who does the business of the world should be infected early
with the love of books. There is no such relaxation for a weary mind
as that which is to be had from a good story, a good play or a
good essay. It is like to the mind what sea breezes & sunshine of
the country are to the body – A change of scene, a refreshment & a
grace. Neither chess nor cards nor billiards offer the same sort
of diversion. It is not always easy for a young man either at
home or in lodgings to get the needful seclusion and this is one
reason why I have advocated the habit of reading in bed, that the
last half hour of the day may be spent in the company of the best-
minds of the race. Now a days with the abundance of cheap literature
a bed side library may be a had for a few dollars, and it is
surprising how much a man may read in this way in the course of
a year

Never before in its history has the world been so much with us, never before
have the duties of the day been so absorbing. The stress of commercial
battle presses sore on the finer spirits as success means absorption,
such intense absorption in the work of the day that there is not a moment
left for "the things that pertain to his peace". In five or six years these
may be no more left in his mind light of his life will have burnt low, the
ideals of his youth have gone, and the routine of the city, as varied only
by cards at the club will stamp him as an Epharaimite, joined to his idols
A love of books may be the one thing to maintain in him the sentiment of
the ideal and it is Poetry has such a real value in every
day life helping a man to Christ Thoughts that lift him above
the petty details of life, that shew his path with flowers, that make
him hopeful and helpful among his fellows. With the elder Aphrodite
he may wander in green pastures and she will be to him at once a
sister & a lover to keep him pure & undefiled until she hand him
over to be companion for life of some gentle

Campaspe

These thoughts ~~are~~ press upon my mind tonight as I have just come from an examination of the Library of Lord Amherst.

shadow haunts the book lover - who through long years of
e and hard work, has made a choice collection - what is
esures? In every auction catalogue will be sell - late
d by the late Richard de Bury Smith" he reads the doleades
s his treasures will be scattered and his precious
nto the strangers hands of strangers. And Perhaps it is
y rate on this side of the water where at yet families "live
stay". What sight more distressing than to see a fine
- wall & room, neglected & unused in the hands of some
- And the history of special collections given to institutions
nraging. For more than a century William Hunter has
to appeals for better treatment of ~~that most~~ priceless
ks which he left to Glasgow University. The row

[01]

13, NORHAM GARDENS,
OXFORD.

This reference is to Professor Young who
was Librarian of the Hunterian Library
in Glasgow. He was a "character".
The library had been catalogued by a
theological student who apparently knew
very little about what was required. The
titles were written in a very large
book, so heavy and big that it was
difficult to handle. On my visit, with
W Bunbury, we were anxious to look
up some items - and hired the catalogue.
Professor Young came up and looked
at us suspiciously but when he found
that we were really interested and knew
something about the library, he thawed
and was exceedingly gracious. As soon

when John
ed between them
at Professor
presented us to Pepys
logue was
th ago I saw
which had been
ly - dusty, uncared
been despoiled
some of the volume
ne - indeed
ven drummonds
ng, Though it
d to it. Unique
ly two hundred
ing at Magdalene
me under as that
- a days the
ice small collection
t would go do
collection is one
l always be the
n future generat
ames of man
- so unique a
prefer. I should
Rylands library
his friend Dobson
- humanly speaking
thy of them.
ve of a fine -
e first place
a room with my
etrol self, little
e loved and
ould handle them

in initiate at Charles, in Newgate at Boosey & Co, in Scribners
in London at Quaritch, Maggs, Leighton, in Watts & Pickering
catalogues from the dealers and if he letter the time to so those
- there issued by the firms I have named + those of Tregaskis
is Thorndon + many other Provincial dealers he can pick up
ning volumes at a reasonable rate. Soon.

in in the

sincerest regards we remain Professor yours

As he turned to the catalogue however, he burst into a tirade of abuse directed to the "theological student". Some effective' portraiture was mixed with the abuse. He found an error and this resulted in further expressions. It was very amusing to see him strum his stick and pronounce his opinion of the "no doubt worthy but useless" man who had made the catalogue.

With regard to the meeting between William Hunter and Professor Young, the description may be taken in one of two ways. It might be that Hunter is supposed to reproach Young for the lack of attention given to the library - for which of course he was not responsible - or that they agreed in abusing those who were responsible for the comparative neglect of the library for a time. I inferred from Professor Young that he had been greatly discouraged by the difficulty of getting sufficient help to administer the library.

July 12th. 1922. Thomas McCrae

Young died in 1902
W.W.7

St. PRAXED
- Browning's
"The bishop orders his tomb"
Printed, in cluded
PRAXED, in
my St Olave's
Church Bull., M.L.A.
26:2, 1937
W.W.7.

One ever present shadow haunts the book lover - who through long years of
often years pacrifice and hard work, has made a choice collection - What is
to become of his treasures? In every auction catalogue with its well-late
title page "collected by the late Richard de Bury Smith" he reads the decades
day when perhaps his treasures will be scattered and his precious
volumes pass into the strangers hands of strangers. And Perhaps it is
better so, at any rate on this side of the water where all yet families "have
homes not an one stay". What sight more distressing than to see a fine
library going to wall & ruin, neglected & unused in the hands of some
Bachelor & dons. And the history of special collections given to institutions
is not very encouraging. For more than a century William Hunter has
appealed in vain to apollo for better treatment of that most priceless
collection of books which he left to Glasgow University. The two
which he raised in the Elysian field. A few years ago when John
Young the late librarian reached the Elysian fields. the row they raised between them
lasted" for weeks. and to the unexpressable delight of Professor
Young the theological student who made the catalogue was
& relegated to Circle of the Inferno. Not a month ago I saw
the ballered & tattered remains of a splendid library, which had been
the pride of the life of a scholar & a gentleman - (dusty dusty; unused
for & unused). Far better in every way had it been dispersed
at Sotheby's in the early years of the last century. Some of the volumes
at least would have reached a comfortable home - indeed
some of them might have been with me. Even Drummonds
of Hawthornden choice collection in the Edinburgh Library, Though it
well called care of has scarcely a worthy position assigned to it. Unique
among collections is that of Pepys which for nearly two hundred
years has been safely housed in a separate building at Magdalene
College Cambridge. on the same shelves & in the same order as that
in which the Versatile Samuel placed them. Now-a-days the
big public libraries could take good care of these choice small collections
Talking of books the late Charles Adams of Buffalo asked me what would you do
with them? His Burns, Samuel Johnson & Ruskin collection is one
of the best ever made. I urged him to build a special alcove for them at the
Public library, where with a good portrait of the man future generations
would be able to see them & to appreciate what manner of man
he was who laboured for so many years to gather so unique a
collection. And this is what any collector would prefer. I should
like What a monument to the Spencers is the John Rylands library
at Manchester! How gratifying to Spencer & to his friend Dibdin
to know that the all book treasures are forever - humanly speaking -
safe in a suitable building specially erected for & worthy of them.
I should like to each my few books in an alcove of a fire-
proof library, In some quadrangle that I love.
& a few easy chairs and over the mantel pieces an urn with my
ashes and my bust or my portrait through which my astral self, like
the Bishop at the Prayers, could peer at the books I have loved and
enjoy the delight with which Hundreds of souls still in the flesh would handle them

One days in Cincinnati at Charles. in Newyork at Dodd's near 14th, in
of Nostis, and in London at Quaritch, Maggs, Leighton, or Stutter & Pickering
He began to get catalogues from the dealers and if he later time to so
read so excellent there issued by the firms I have named & those of Tregaskis
Sotheran, Ellis Stanton & many other Provincial dealers he came pick up
many interesting volumes at a reasonable rate. Soon.

As for the collectors in the

As Emerson somewhere says we want Persons of books

1 The

991
L

St. Olaf
Library Bull., M.L.A.
26:2, 1937
W.W.T.

Notes for Bassorings first book-worm

The One important Event in a young mans life is to become infected early with a love of books, not so much for the value it may be in his education, and still less for the ~~interest~~ perennial interest he may enjoy but as a provision against those evil days when the windows of the house are darkened. The happy old men (over

a lover of good books is almost always a good man and usually a good citizen but not always. I had business relations once, very much against my inclination, with a notorious political boss - a stuffer of ballot boxes, a corrupter of the press, a wholesale purchaser of legislatures & Legislatures. Rarely have I spent a more charming evening than in his well-stocked library. Shelly, Keats, Tennyson, Browning, were his favorite authors & beautifully bound original editions! and he knew about them and his mind was saturated with the best of them. This political gamester never went to bed without reading poetry! He was like Rousseau the Employer who said he could not sleep well unless he had read something. That one may become unjust and unkind in action without having ceased to be just and good in soul" Certainly he had the best of friends, loved dearly & keenly appreciated, and yet his name stands on the rostrum of all good citizens

The happy fellow who readily gets must cut of his books is the happy fellow man who, like James Spangler has the good fortune to retire early to independence, obscurity and content.

The great book-buyer of the book lovers class ~~of professional class~~ passes through definite phases in a progressive evolution. at first the ordinary books shelves of his town satisfy his needs and his literary taste is for some years appeased by the purchase of sets of Dickens, or Poe or Thackeray, often on thick paper & fully binding & such sets as one sees in hundreds of the houses of well-to-do merchants & you may table down volume after volume & find the leaves uncut. The Many never get beyond this early stage, and I have known a genuine book-lover so harassed with business that he never had time to read the volumes he was never able to peruse when his Caesars Antolycus came about with his subscription editions. With leisure & taste & a fuller purse the book-lover begins to haunt the special book shops. In Chicago he is seen in the at the burgs in Cincinnati at Clarkes, in Newyork at Dodd Mead & Co, or Scribners or Wallis, and in London at Quaritchs, Nuggs, Lupton, or Stotts & Pickering He begins to get catalogues from the dealers and if he be ~~is~~ time to go ~~over~~ ~~search so excellent~~ there issued by the firms, & have named & there of Tregaskis Sotheran, Ellis Stanton & many of the Provincial dealers he can pick up many interesting volumes at a reasonable rate. Tom.

A for the collectors in the bbc

As Emerson somewhere says we want Professors of books

1 The

~~and lastly as a~~ ~~provision for old age~~. The happy old men ~~I have known have~~ safe
I have known have been happy with their books, ~~safe~~ with them against that
a
~~tragedies~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ querulous, discontented evening of life. Children & gt.
grand children cards & compass offer no such solace as the friends of
life time ~~Plutarch, Montaigne, Rabelais, & others~~ who have watched
over your youth, strengthened your manhood and are now prepared to
~~smooth~~ your path to the dark river. And even when the windows of the
house are darkened the memory will retain the precious thoughts which have
been stored in it

105(ult.)

ii+
Really 109 leaves, for foll. 2, 36, 62 & 67
are double.